



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Chad

Premier Moungar on Relations With Libya

LD2305204093 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 23 May 93

[Interview with Chad Prime Minister Fidel Moungar by Sosthene Gargoun; first graf is announcer's introduction; place and date not given; from the "Afrique Soir" program—recorded]

[Text] Our guest this evening is Chad Prime Minister Fidel Moungar. We have been informed of a future meeting between the government and the various groups of the armed opposition. A date has not been decided yet. Fidel Moungar has just made a very controversial visit to Libya. The border dispute between both countries concerning the Aozou strip will be presented to The Hague International Court of Justice on 14 June. The Chadian opposition has accused Fidel Moungar of wanting to sell off his country by going to Libya. The Chadian prime minister answered these accusations when he was interviewed by Sosthene Gargoun:

[Moungar] The government must carry on an independent foreign policy based on mutual interests. In this respect the conference says we must reexamine our agreements with friends and neighbors, in particular France, Libya, Nigeria, and Sudan, so as to render them compatible with stated principles. We did not mention the issue of the Aozou strip since both sides considered that this issue is now the responsibility of the International Court of Justice in The Hague, and we will have an answer on this by the end of June, so there is nothing to worry about here and I believe that the transitional government is not one that will turn its back on Chad's interests.

[Gargoun] The opposition noted, in particular, that you said in Tripoli that Chad and Libya are, I quote, an extension of each other.

[Moungar] The borders of each and every independent country, these borders inherited from colonial times are inviolable, not negotiable, and the charter of the transition is clear in that respect, so I believe that these worries are slightly [words indistinct] problems which Chad faces, among others. It has security problems, I insist on telling you as early as now that this might be the first time that a Chadian government is not facing an organized armed opposition based in Libya. In the 45 days that I have been in charge of our country's business, I have developed initiatives in all directions aimed at various leaders of the various political-military groups. I believe that my wish and that of the government, in agreement with the head of state, is to achieve a common meeting of everyone, enabling acceptance of the National Conference conclusions by everyone. This is a precise recommendation. The conference gave us three months to achieve this objective. Within this framework, the government has developed a certain number of initiatives in the direction of Abbas Koty and others. I

hope to reap the results soon, since solutions to security problems, army problems are essential conditions to fulfill before achieving a transition unfolding in excellent conditions. We are in contact with Abbas Koty, as with other people, and we hope to be able soon to end this problem once for all.

I would like to take the opportunity to tell you that beside the government's initiatives, this issue is so important that we will ask the support of friendly countries, of the international community, to find a rapid solution to it. The time of bilateral agreements which may or may not be respected is over, and this conference asked us to gather the various political and military groups so as to [words indistinct] the conclusions of the National Conference.

[Gargoun] Will you need external intervention for that meeting?

[Moungar] Bearing in mind the difficulties it creates concerning the worries of all parties for their safety and the material issues, some friendly countries, the international community, possibly the United Nations, may help us solve this problem because our current material and financial situation seriously limits our possibilities.

Congo

Opposition: Government Rigged 2 May Elections

AB2105203393 Paris AFP in English 1950 GMT
21 May 93

[Excerpts] Brazzaville, May 21 (AFP)—The Congolese opposition accused the Interior Ministry Friday [21 May] of rigging the results in the first round of parliamentary elections, which gave nearly half the seats to a pro-presidential alliance.

The results of the May 2 polls announced Thursday night by Interior Minister Francois Ayayen are "false", said the opposition coalition of the Union for Democratic Renewal (URD) and the Congolese Workers' Party (PCT) in a statement to AFP.

[Interior Minister] Colonel Ayayen had "concealed" the results compiled by the National Commission for the Organisation and Supervision of the Legislative Elections (CONOSEA), the statement said. [passage omitted]

Twelve opposition-supporting members of the multi-party Cabinet accused Ayayen of "betraying" the principles of December's agreement on a national government by adopting a "partisan attitude." [passage omitted]

The opposition, which held onto its seats in Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire, Congo's economic capital, has disputed the results from seven constituencies, alleging irregularities.

Equatorial Guinea

Diplomatic Relations With South Africa Established

AB2205074793 Paris AFP in French 1019 GMT
21 May 93

[Text] Libreville, 21 May (AFP)—Equatorial Guinea and South Africa have signed an agreement establishing diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level, according to Equatorial Guinea radio monitored in Libreville. Equatorial Guinea is thus the third country in Central Africa to establish diplomatic relations with South Africa, after Gabon (October 1992) and Congo (March 1993).

The agreement marking the establishment of these relations was signed by the Equatorial Guinean minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Benjamin Mba Ekua Miko, and the South African deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Renier Schoeman.

Rwanda

'Fresh Massacres' Reported in East

EA2205080093 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in French to Rwanda 1815 GMT 21 May 93

[Text] To end this news bulletin, and before giving you the closing headlines, it is worth noting that fresh massacres are reported in Kirungo, in Rukara, and Kayonza Communes—both in neighboring Murambi. The number of victims killed during the last few days is reportedly between 30 and 40.

Rebels, Government Agree to 'Demilitarized' Capital

EA2405074593 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in French to Rwanda 1815 GMT 23 May 93

[Text] Arusha negotiations: The talks are taking place smoothly. The two sides have just, for example, agreed to the principle of a demilitarized capital city.

Zaire

Sacred Union 'Contact Group' Meets Mobutu

AB2205200193 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1230 GMT 22 May 93

[Excerpts] A delegation of the Contact Group of the radical opposition Sacred Union was received yesterday at Gbadolite by Marshall Mobutu Sese Seko, president of the Republic. The nine-man team was led by Mr. Malumba Mbangula, interviewed here by Kipolongo Mukambilo.

[Begin recording] [Mbangula] There are people who favor dialogue in our country. There are others who oppose it, as you are aware. The Sacred Union deemed it appropriate to send its Contact Group to the head of

state to see if he too was prepared for this dialogue. It is in this light that the Sacred Union delegated us, as executives of the Contact Group, to come here to discuss the whole issue with President Mobutu and, especially, to find out if he could take certain measures that would ease the situation in order to usher in this dialogue, which everyone wants but which some people believe will not be genuine, or conveniently conducted, because as you know, a great deal of things are said here and there. The Sacred Union, therefore, thought that instead of there being brokers between the head of state and the radical opposition it should make a direct contact to know exactly what the president is thinking regarding this dialogue.

[Mukambilo] What was the impression that came out in the final analysis?

[Mbangula] Well, we had a very candid exchange of views. We told the head of state what we thought. We believe he too told us what he thought. Our impression is that the few issues we raised—which could lay the foundation for this dialogue—did receive his attention and we think dialogue could begin within the next few days with much greater chances of success.

[Mukambilo] What were the issues which you submitted to the head of state?

[Mbangula] You know, there is no secret. Everything has been said and written about. Had these been specific issues meant only for the president of the Republic, I could not have spoken about them, because they would have been meant for him alone. But you know there has been a great deal of talk about the High Council of the Republic. There is a great deal of talk about those who have been arrested; they are journalists like you. Different people think differently and, in a nutshell, the atmosphere is tense in the country and we believe that dialogue cannot be initiated unless the various parties cool down in order that such dialogue can take place in a serene atmosphere.

[Mukambilo] Who is in this Contact Group which you brought down here?

[Mbangula] The Contact Group is made up of nine people. First, the four Contact Group members: Counselor Kamanda, whom you know, and Messrs. Mwando, Mamu, and myself. We make up the Contact Group which the Sacred Union refers to any time there is an important contact to make. We beefed it up with young hawks of the Sacred Union, so that they do not continue to believe that we go about doing things other than those useful for the country. [passage omitted]

Let me also add here that this group boarded the plane and came down to Gbadolite with the approval of the General Assembly of the Sacred Union. [passage omitted]

[Mukambilo] This was an initial contact. Has there been a date set for a second meeting?

[Mbangula] I think a second meeting will take place quite shortly, because we think that....

[Mukambilo, interrupting] Say, within a week, a month?

[Mbangula] Rather earlier, I would say. [end recording]

Birindwa Hosts Reception for HCR Members

AB2405071593 Kinshasa *Voix du Zaire* in French 1800
GMT 23 May 93

[Text] Prime Minister Faustin Birindwa and his wife this afternoon hosted a reception in honor of High Council of the Republic [HCR] members at their official residence in Gombe. Here is a report by Witininda Ekim Sakor and Mua Konibaba.

[Sakor] It is this group of over 150 HCR members who on 19 May took the happy initiative of organizing a rousing reception in honor of six of their colleagues who have become members of the broad-based national union and public salvation government at the Cercle de Kinshasa. By this gesture, the HCR members, while expressing their support to their minister colleagues were, thus, recognizing ipso facto the broad-based national union and public salvation government. Since then, according to Mr. Mangwanda, spokesman of the organizing committee of the reception, a solid tie has been building up between the two transition organs, namely the HCR and the broad-based national union and public salvation government. For this reason and in order to reciprocate the 19 May reception at the Cercle de Kinshasa, Prime Minister Faustin Birindwa and his wife organized this afternoon's reception at their official residence in honor of the HCR members. Mr. Mangwanda, the spokesman of the organizing committee of the 19 May reception gives the significance of this reception.

[Begin Mangwanda recording] On 19 May, several HCR members feted their colleagues, who have become members of the broad-based national union and public salvation government, at the very beautiful hall of the Cercle de Kinshasa. On this occasion, the organizing committee and all the HCR members present at this reception expressed their full support to their colleagues who have become ministers and through them to the entire broad-based national union and public salvation government. [applause] Now through this reception, which is quite a natural gesture, a solid tie is building up between these transitional institutions which only yesterday were fiercely opposed to each other at the risk of dragging the entire country into an infernal abyss. Your Excellency the Prime Minister, we have heard you on several occasions say that you do not believe in myths, we do not believe in myths either because, although a myth can sometimes be entertaining, it can, however, not raise mentalities. Let us leave those who believe in myths to

continue to slumber in illusion. They will soon wake up with surprise. [applause] Your quick and almost flash reaction to our gesture deeply touches us and sufficiently demonstrates that you have quickly realized the pertinence and the rightness of our action. You have the gratitude of not only the HCR members but of our entire people because by virtue of this understanding, and if everyone joins us, the HCR will function like a real state institution. It will produce the results which the people have a right to expect from it and which it has, in fact, been awaiting desperately for over the past six months.

Mr. Prime Minister, permit us to reiterate to you what we told your ministers who are our dear HCR members. We said, and I quote: Be conscious of the confidence which your colleagues have reposed in you, but confidence must be earned. Mr. Prime Minister, you said your government governs with a capital G. In other words, you possess the actual powers. But actual powers can only be demonstrated through the capacity to first guarantee the security of persons and property and then to achieve social goals of government in a given time frame. We appeal to you to make a special effort to pay as soon as possible the salaries and arrears of all civil servants and retirees. Finally, we remind you that the transition government you head has a specific mission very limited by time and space in conformity with decisions and recommendations of the sovereign national conference. This mission must be executed in close collaboration with other transitional institutions, including the HCR, which was set up by the national conference and recognized as such by all. So, Your Excellency, all the HCR members present here ask you to facilitate without delays and (?preconditions) the normal functioning of this high institution. You will say that it is also up to us to make efforts to reach this goal. This is true. This is why the initiative taken by a good number of us to make the first approach to the members of your government must be seen by you as a proof of our desire to work together with you.

Your Excellency, we promise you that we will do all in our power to get all the HCR members who still hesitate today to join us so that together we can, with all the transitional institutions, without any exception and with tolerance, work first in dialogue and harmony to restore the country's equilibrium as soon as possible and lead the sovereign people to freely express themselves frankly and in transparency during the next elections because we are in a hurry to get out of this temporary situation of conflict and hotbeds. Mr. Prime Minister, on behalf of the HCR members, we thank you for perceiving the significance of our gesture and for endorsing it. Thanks to this mutual understanding, this confidence which makes joint fruitful action, persistently advocated for, possible. The HCR members present here and their wives thank you for this reception. [end recording]

Eritrea

National Council Selects Afwerki Head of State *EA2205134593 Asmara Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Arabic 0400 GMT 22 May 93*

[Text] In its first session, convened from 1900 until 2030 on 21 May, the Eritrean National Council elected brother Isayas Afewerki as head of state with a majority of votes. In the secret ballot, brother Isayas got 99 out of the original 104 votes.

Brother Isayas Afewerki made a speech at the opening of the first meeting of the Eritrean National council, in which he said:

Honorable members of the National Council. First of all, I would like to express my pleasure because we are meeting here on the eve of the official proclamation of the sovereign independent Eritrea. The Eritrean people, in order to confirm their right to self-determination and after undergoing 30 years of armed struggle, waged the struggle to achieve their freedom. With the aim of putting a lawful conclusion to their struggle, they decided to hold the referendum two years after liberation and formed the Provisional Eritrean Government. The results of the referendum, held in a free, just and ideal way, enabled Eritrea to be a sovereign independent state.

As the guarantee and continuation of democracy and democratic institutions are the entrenchment of the pillars of law and the establishment of a constitutional government, these then are the priorities of our future work, and, because the formation of a constitutional government in a newly-independent country and the confirmation of democracy is impossible without having a transitional stage, the transition was confirmed in Decree No.37 issued by the Provisional Eritrean Government.

In accordance with the decree and because of the importance of creating opportunities, it was decided that the state system during the transition would consist of three authorities.

Now, the Eritrean National Council is meeting today. As secretary general of the Provisional Eritrean Government, allow me to transfer authority to the National Council which is (?the highest) legislative authority in the transitional stage.

That was the speech of brother Isayas Afewerki before the Eritrean National Council.

Afwerki Explains 20 May Fighting in Asmara *EA2205170193 Asmara Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 1600 GMT 21 May 93*

[“Excerpts” of statement by Isayas Afewerki at a new conference in Asmara on 21 May]

[Excerpts This news conference is being held because of a demonstration held by fighters on 20 May in Asmara. We are holding this news conference because we do not want the fighters or Eritreans or the world to misunderstand or misinterpret it. This problem is not something which has just arisen, but it is a known problem. It is not something that was created by the Provisional Government, but it is the result of the past 30 years of armed struggle in this society. This is the issue of the fighters who sacrificed their lives during the armed struggle. The other issue is that of those fighters who served the country without pay until the holding of the referendum. We have mentioned that we lost 50,000 fighters, but according to information we have received, the number of fighters who were sacrificed has reached 65,000. The number of fighters we have now is not less than 85,000. [passage omitted]

The fighters are the most affected people of the country. This is because there was no money in the country. A government which has got no money cannot pay salaries. So it was decided that the fighters, for the past two years, had to work. [passage omitted] Because of this, the main point on the agenda of the seventh regular session of the central committee, was the living standards of the fighters. But because there were no means [words indistinct]. Because the government did not give them any hope at the time when independence was declared, every fighter started to think of his own fate.

Maybe some fighters say they were the only ones to shoulder the responsibilities of this country. They have done what was expected of them. This country is for everyone and every citizen has the responsibility to serve this country. Yes, of course, there are many reasons for the fighters to feel provoked. [passage indistinct].

The force behind the Eritrean People's Liberation Front's [EPLF] victory is the mutual cooperation, respect and love of each fighter. There was no big gap between the fighters and their commanders. [passage omitted] Of course there were some commanders who provoked the fighters during the struggle for independence. These elements are known to the fighters. And after independence, these elements still exist. They provoke the fighters. Even if this is not seen as a basic problem, it will add up to the existing basic problem of the fighters.

It can be said that these are the reasons why the fighters staged demonstrations in this country yesterday, but this problem can be seen and solved by the government. It does not question the government's political decisions nor the future transitional period, but is an economic problem concerning the fighters which has not yet been solved. We cannot say that this government or the front has forgotten them. What we are doing day and night is trying to solve this problem. This problem must be solved. This government is doing everything possible, but it was not able to solve it because of the various problems it is facing.

It was normal for them to stage demonstrations. However, the issue is the way in which the demonstration was held. The procedures were illegal. They blocked the airport and other governmental institutions and acted badly.

Truly speaking, what they did was illegal. This country is a country where peace and stability has prevailed. It was not right to hold such a demonstration in this country. The people of this country have shown how civilized they are in the recently held referendum, which decided their fate by a 99.8 percent vote.

What happened was really shameful. We cannot say that this was the action or view of all fighters. [passage indistinct] [passage omitted]

Because the government has to find a solution to this problem, the central committee held a meeting and presented the following as a solution to the problem:

1. As the main problem is that of the fighters, the government should try to solve it by any means or by taking loans from bank.
2. Because the government cannot afford to have 80,000 to 90,000 fighters, it must release some of them because there is no serious security problem. Priority will be given to volunteers who say they can fend for themselves if they are released from the front. [passages indistinct]

Ethiopian, Sudanese Leaders Arrive for Celebrations

EA2305174793 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network in Amharic 1000 GMT 23 May 93

[Excerpt] A high-level delegation led by President Meles Zenawi has left for Asmara today to attend the Eritrean independence celebrations. The Ethiopian Transitional Government delegation, which includes Mr. Seyoum Mesfin, the foreign minister, and a further 25 members, was seen off by Prime Minister Tamirat Layne. [passage omitted]

[In a related item, Omdurman National Unity Radio in English at 1500 GMT on 23 May reports: "The Revolution Command Council [RCC] chairman, Lieutenant General 'Umar al-Bashir, left this afternoon for Eritrea to participate in the celebrations of the Eritrean independence declaration day. The leader of the National Salvation RCC was accompanied by a high-level delegation comprising the minister of education, state minister for the presidential affairs, and the first under secretary in the Foreign Ministry."]

Kenya

KANU Candidate Wins Bonchari By-Election

EA2105120293 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0400 GMT 21 May 93

[Text] Reports reaching KBC newsroom say that Dr. Protus Momanyi has been elected the Bonchari MP. Dr.

Momanyi, who contested the seat on a KANU [Kenya African National Union] ticket, polled 5,504 votes. He was followed by FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy]-Kenya candidate, Richard Nyamao (Mbeche) who polled 1,276 votes. Mr. (Obote Motonu), who was on a FORD-Asili ticket, was third with 824 votes while Mr. David Ntalo Nyanusi on a DP [Democratic Party] ticket polled 586 votes. The Kenya Social Congress candidate, Mr. Peter Nyakundi, polled 53 votes.

Only 8,386 voters cast their ballots out of the registered 20,496 voters. One hundred and forty three votes were spoiled. By the time of going on air result for Migori had not yet been received.

FORD-Kenya Candidate Wins Migori By-Election

EA2105124593 Nairobi KNA in English 0935 GMT 21 May 93

[Excerpts] Migori, 21 May (KNA)—The Migori parliamentary by-election today ended this morning with Mr George Owino Achola of FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy]-Kenya garnering 20,483 votes, thereby trouncing his only opponent Mr Charles Oyugi Owino of KANU [Kenya African National Union] who got 4,303 votes.

Out of the total of 56,000 voters who had registered, 25,286 cast their ballots with 494 ballots getting spoiled. The counting which took place at the Migori Teachers College Hall started at 10.45 P.M. last night and ended at 10.00 A.M. this morning after a twelve-hour duration. The general turnout at polling stations was generally poor and there were no ugly incidents reported at the various polling centres. [passage omitted]

As ballot boxes were being ferried to the counting hall, FORD- Kenya youths tried to search all vehicles entering the college for fear that the elections would be rigged. Security personnel intervened and dispersed some unruly youth at the college main entrance. [passage omitted]

Rioting in Mombasa Follows Sheikh's Arrest

EA2105191893 Nairobi KNA in English 1545 GMT 21 May 93

[Text] Mombasa, 21 May (KNA)—The leader of the unregistered Islamic Party of Kenya [IPK], Sheikh Khalid Balala, was arrested this morning and later brought to court in the afternoon. Sheikh Balala was charged with intent to kill and remanded in police custody until 28th May.

[At 1715 GMT, KNA reports: "Mombasa riot police were this afternoon briefly engaged in running battle with supporters of the unregistered Islamic Party of Kenya. Trouble started shortly after the Friday Muslim prayers at the Konzi Mosque along Digo Road. Militant

Muslim youths tried to gang up ready for a demonstration when the riot police rushed to the scene. Stone-throwing youths shattered a few glass windows at the nearby general post office while panic-stricken shop-owners hurriedly closed their businesses anticipating trouble. IPK supporters said that they were due to demonstrate to press for the release of their leader, Sheikh Khalid Balala, [who] they said was arrested last night as he was taking coffee at a downtown cafeteria. Amid chants of 'takbir, takbir' ['glorification'], the Islamic youths surged forward towards the central police station but soon disappeared into the narrow streets of Kibokoni as more riot police disembarked from their truck. It was not immediately established whether the youths involved in today's mini-demonstration were part of the 300 youths reported to belong to Balala's Defence Council of Kenya.]

Somalia

Aidid Meets With Howe; Peace Conference Discussed

EA2205205393 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali 1700 GMT 22 May 93

[Text] At 1600 today, Mr. Mohamed Farah Aidid, Somali National Alliance [SNA] and United Somali Congress chairman, received in his office Admiral Jonathan Howe, the UN secretary general's special envoy on Somali affairs.

The chairman and the envoy discussed the general situation in the country and the working together of SNA and UN Operation Somalia II [UNOSOM-II], especially the peace conference for central regions and Jubbada Hoose to be held soon in Mogadishu and Dhuusa Mareeb. It was agreed that UNOSOM-II will guarantee the opening of the conference and provide assistance and commodities needed for the conference, while responsibility for the preparations and seeing the conference through lies with the Somali people.

The meeting took place in a very positive atmosphere and ended with success and understanding. Present also were officials from SNA and UNOSOM-2.

[In the same cast the following is reported: "An SNA spokesman today said that UNOSOM this morning issued a report on the delegates who will participate in the peace conference of Mudug, Galguduud, and Jubbada Hoose. The Somali Liberation Army [SLA] spokesman said that the SLA had clearly rejected the UNOSOM takeover of over 100 percent of the security operations of the conference; likewise the SNA has rejected the providing of identity papers to SLA delegates by UNOSOM.

[The spokesman said that the chairmen of the organizations and the other delegation leaders were coming to settle peace issues in the areas of Mudug, Galguduud, and Jubbada Hoose and bring about lasting peace. They

arrived with full confidence in their brotherhood and happiness, and the Somali organizations agreed that the security of the conference and its participants should be provided by the Somali police force and SNA forces, without interference from anybody.

[The spokesman also said that the SNA has officially asked UNOSOM for the identification papers and has not refused them, but the delay in issuing the papers for participation in the conference lay with UNOSOM. SLA gave UNOSOM the lists of delegates to the peace talks.]

Aidid Criticizes Perceived UN Interference

E42305191393 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali 1700 GMT 23 May 93

[Text] Mr. Mohamed Farah Aidid, the chairman of the Somali National Alliance and the United Somali Congress, has paid a courtesy call on Mr. Mohamed Abshir Musa, the chairman of the Somali Salvation Democratic Front. The two chairmen discussed issues pertaining to the level of understanding between the Somali people and the convening of reconciliation meetings, particularly for the inhabitants of central regions and Jubbada Hoose region, as well as other issues.

Speaking on the level of preparations to hold peace meetings for the central regions and Jubbada Hoose Region, Mr. Aidid said there was a need for the people to come to understand each other and sort out their affairs. He said it was essential that the UN confined itself to relief work and ceased interfering in the internal affairs of the Somali people.

* Ali Mahdi on Assembly, Selection of President

93AF0571A London AL-HAYAH in Arabic 8 May 93 p 6

[Report from Riyadh by Mustafa Shihab: "Ali Mahdi: Consultative Council to Elect A Somali President Next Month"]

[Text] Somalia's interim President Ali Mahdi Mohamed asserted that the Somali Consultative Assembly, which will be composed of 74 members representing Somalia's 18 provinces, will meet 17 June to form an interim government and select a new president for the country.

Interviewed by AL-HAYAH during his current visit to Riyadh, Ali thought it unlikely that the state of security in Somalia would be negatively impacted by transferring the multinational forces command from the United States to the United Nations.

He emphasized Somali territorial unity, rejected the separation of north and south, and emphasized that northern leader Omar Arteh Ghalib still heads Somalia's interim government.

He expressed conviction that "there is no return to the state of dictatorship" in Somalia and said that he would accept the appointment of General Mohamed Farah

Aidid, or any other leader, as president of the country if it is "in defense of the people's will."

He believed that the creation of a supreme Somali court and the delineation by the Consultative Assembly of presidential authority in accordance with resolutions of the Addis Ababa Reconciliation Conference would guarantee that "dictatorial rule" would not return to Somalia.

The full text of the interview follows:

[Shihab] What is the purpose of your visit to Saudi Arabia and what is the nature of the discussions that you will have with officials in the kingdom?

[Ali] This is a private visit but I look forward to meeting with the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Fahd Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz, with his Crown Prince and Prime Minister 'Abdallah Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz, and with Second Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defense and Aviation Prince Sultan Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz, as well as with Riyadh Governor Prince Salman Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz, chairman of the Relief Committee for Somalia. [I hope to] acquaint them with the state of affairs in our country.

[Shihab] Don't you believe that the murder of Saudi physician Sa'id Kurdi while on a humanitarian visit to Somalia proves that the state of security is not stable in your country?

[Ali] First let me express my anguish at the murder of the Saudi physician and condolences to Saudi Arabia's government and people and to the family of the physician, who was conducting a humanitarian effort in the service of the wounded and the children in Somalia. The state of security in Somalia has improved greatly from what it used to be when American forces first arrived last December. I do not believe that the murder of Dr. Kurdi proves that conditions are deteriorating further, even though the potential for bloodshed will exist for as long as weapons remain in the hands of undisciplined individuals.

It is our hope that the international forces will complete the job of establishing stability and disarming the gangs.

[Shihab] Do you expect that security will be negatively impacted by the withdrawal of U.S. forces from Somalia and by the UN assumption of international forces command?

[Ali] There were multinational forces commanded by the United States, as well as other forces from sister nations and others from friendly countries. The command of [ali] those forces has been entrusted to a Turkish officer under the UN banner. Some 5,000 American troops will remain among those forces and the second in command is an American officer, so I do not anticipate any negative change. It is our hope that the multinational forces now in Somalia will accomplish their function of restoring stability to Somalia.

[Shihab] How would you describe the current constitutional status of Somalia in the aftermath of the Addis Ababa Conference?

[Ali] The Addis Ababa Conference determined the selection of a consultative assembly composed of 74 members who represent Somalia's 18 provinces. The Assembly was supposed to convene in mid-May, but some constitutional committees have yet to conclude their work. Therefore, the Assembly will meet next June. The person selected by the Assembly as its chairman will also act as president of the Republic for a two-year transitional term.

[Shihab] Do you continue to disagree with Gen. Mohamed Farah Aidid, chairman of the Somali National Alliance [SNA]?

[Ali] I had no personal disagreement with Brother Aidid. Our disagreements were political, and we pledged in Addis Ababa to implement the resolutions of the conference.

[Shihab] And if the Assembly chooses Aidid or an individual other than you to be president of the country?

[Ali] We struggled for 21 years against the dictatorship of (former President) Mohamed Siad Barre. Our disagreement had to with yielding to the will of the people and we are still committed to such a position. I will not object to any individual chosen by the Assembly as president, be it Aidid or someone else. All members of the parliament must commit to the selection of an individual removed from dictatorship (with no dictatorial tendencies).

[Shihab] Do you believe that the potential for renewed military conflict would persist if Aidid or of any of the former military commanders were selected to chair the Assembly?

[Ali] The Somali people suffered for 21 years under the dictatorship of Siad Barre who took over a stable government, a strong army, and a prosperous economy. He was initially able to serve everybody, but then he turned into a dictator who practiced a divide-and-conquer policy and split the Somali people into warring tribes. This is the reason behind our suffering. Regardless of who is chosen, the Somali people will not acquiesce to the return of dictatorship. Should the elected president deviate from Consultative Assembly determinations, a showdown with the dictatorship will once again take place, but that will not take long. The Assembly will delineate its chairman's authority, which will ward off a repetition of the debacle of Siad Barre, who was president as well as commander of both the army and the police. The authority of the elected president will be defined in a way that leaves no room for conflicts in function.

The Addis Ababa resolutions call for the creation of a supreme court composed entirely of jurists to be appointed with the approval of the Consultative Assembly by the government established by it. The

court's authority will supersede that of either the parliament or the president. Its function will be to oversee the performance of all government agencies including the presidency, the prime minister, and the council of ministers. That is the guarantee.

[Shihab] Despite the presence of international forces, there is renewed conflict in the southern city of Kismaayo between the forces of Col. Omar Jays, loyal to Aidid, and those of Gen. Morgan, who is an in-law of Siad Barre. How do you assess the current state of that city?

[Ali] As far as security is concerned, there is general improvement in all parts of Somalia. The UN forces were able to remove the two men from Kismayo. Col. Jays is now in Mogadishu, whereas Morgan and his forces retired to a place some 200 km from Kismaayo. We have formed committees to avert confrontations between the forces of the two men. Those committees will meet in Kismaayo. These meetings will be attended by the UN forces and by representatives of other groups.

[Shihab] What are the real reasons behind the struggle by the two men for control of the city?

[Ali] The Addis Ababa resolutions divided Somalia into 18 provinces, each of which will select three deputies to the Consultative Assembly. Both of the two men, who were away from Kismaayo, assumed that their presence in the city would mean their selection to the Assembly. That was a mistaken assumption since Kismaayo is [only] a city within a province that will select one of its sons to represent it, even if he were not in the city. We have given them a warning during the Addis Ababa Conference, and the UN forces have the authority to compel them by force to implement the resolutions.

[Shihab] Have Consultative Assembly members been selected yet? By whom will they be selected and how long will this process take?

[Ali] Each province was supposed to select three deputies to the Assembly and to submit their names to the United Nations on 15 May, but this did not happen. The deadline for submitting the names has been pushed forward to next month. Because we have yet to achieve total stability that would guarantee honest public elections, it was agreed to select [the deputies] by committees composed of leading citizens, clergymen, senior politicians and intellectuals, and tribal chiefs. The capital will have eight representatives in addition to 15 deputies who represent current political and military organizations. In order to honor me as the country's interim president, I was the first deputy selected to the Assembly by the Addis Ababa Conference participants. There were no objections to my selection of names.

[Shihab] What is the constitutional status of your prime minister, Omar Arteh Ghalib, especially because he comes from the northern region whose inhabitants demand to secede and because he is there at present?

[Ali] Brother Omar Arteh was selected to head the interim Somali Government, and we still consider him as such. He advised me before leaving for Hargeysa to assess the situation in the northern region. We hope that he succeeds in changing the minds of those who reject the union, because the Somali nation is but one entity united by geography, language, religion, and history. There is no debating the unity of Somalia and its people, even though the present government has no control over the northern region, as well as other provinces in the south because of developments and because UN forces have not entered those areas. Today, the function of the international forces, operating under the UN banner, includes control of all Somali territories. We hope that they will do so shortly and that they will take the weapons away from all the people.

[Shihab] How about the creation of a police force charged with keeping law and order in Somalia?

[Ali] We now have a security force of 3,000 men throughout Mogadishu and other cities. Its function is to maintain order, in addition to the UN forces. The security force, which performs its function in advance of the UN forces, is popular among the citizens, who look forward to the day in the near future when the country regains its stability, political role, and economic performance.

Uganda

Calm Returns to Jinja After Riots

AB2105115093 Dakar PANA in English 1008 GMT
21 May 93

[Text] Jinja (Uganda), 21 May (PANA)—Calm returned to Uganda's second largest city, Jinja, Friday, after police fired gunshots into the air to repulse about 1,000 rioting market traders who had stormed the central police station.

Traders stoned the police Thursday [20 May] and blocked the city's main street with parked vehicles. They barricaded all roads leading to the police station.

Civil and military police arrested 102 people during the riots. They were to be charged with threatening violence. The traders were demanding the release of their association chairman Phillip Bwambale Mabunda. He was taken and jailed at the police station Wednesday [19 May] for preventing agents of the Uganda Revenue Authority from collecting increased taxes from the traders.

The traders Wednesday said that the 40,000 Uganda shillings (\$32 dollars) charged each trader by the authority as market dues was too much, as most of them were widows of AIDS victims and orphans of Uganda's wars.

Revenue authorities, who insisted that all dues be paid, fled when the traders pelted them with rotten tomatoes, eggs and stones.

ANC, Hostel Residents Clash in Thokoza, 13 Dead

*MB2205165093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1608
GMT 22 May 93*

[By Andrew Lefoka]

[Text] Johannesburg May 22 SAPA—At least 13 people were killed and 61 wounded on Saturday [22 May] after hostel residents and African National Congress [ANC] supporters clashed in Thokoza, on the East Rand, police said on Saturday night.

The death toll in a spate of incidents linked to an ANC-PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] region protest march through Thokoza included three security guards, two of them white, Witwatersrand police spokesman Capt Wikus Weber said.

Three policemen were injured when their vehicle was petrol-bombed, he added.

"Police have arrested two people, one for the murder of the three security guards, and one for the possession of an AK-47 rifle. We have confiscated six AK-47 rifles and a PPN submachine gun.

"The situation at the moment is tense, but police are on the scene monitoring it," Capt Weber said on Saturday night.

The security guards were killed when a splinter group broke away from the main body of ANC marchers who clashed with Thokoza hostel residents.

Shooting broke out on Saturday morning at Thokoza hostel numbers 1, 2, and 3 when hundreds of pro-ANC protesters marching to the Alberton police station to hand over a memorandum of demands clashed with hostel residents.

REUTERS news agency quoted witnesses as saying the violence erupted after the marchers, many armed with spears and clubs, began trading insults with mainly Zulu-speaking residents at the hostel.

Capt Weber said the attack on the security guards took place at Thokoza's Mpwamlumi railway station.

"At that incident the police did open fire," Capt Weber said. "When they got to the scene the two bodies were being speared, and then the police opened fire."

One man was wounded and taken to the nearby Natal-spruit hospital, Capt Weber said.

He denied claims that police had opened fire at the hostel when the hostel residents clashed with ANC marchers. "Police did not react at all," Capt Weber said.

He said police were at Thokoza hostel, monitoring the situation, and that both the hostel residents and the ANC marchers were shooting at each other.

Accounts of the clash differed, according to the sources.

ANC member Elaine Saunders said the marchers were on their way to hand in the memorandum, which among other

things called for a speedy resolution of multiparty negotiations, to the Alberton police station when the clash occurred.

She said when the marchers passed the entrance to the hostel the hostel residents tried to stop them, which resulted in a confrontation.

The hostel residents then opened fire on the marchers, according to Ms Saunders. She denied the marchers returned fire.

Another ANC member, Mr. Chechela Macheitje, claimed members of the South African Police and South African Defence Force had stood guard at the entrance of the hostel before the clash.

Capt Weber denied this, saying the police were in the area but were not specifically guarding the hostel.

Before the confrontation, marchers had also tried to force back a small group of hostel residents through the hostel gates, REUTERS quoted witnesses.

ANC members claimed police had fired teargas and birdshot in an attempt to disperse groups of angry youths when they gathered in Thokoza on Saturday morning before the march. Capt Weber denied teargas was used.

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus on Saturday evening expressed shock and outrage at the shooting and called on the police to investigate the incident immediately and bring the perpetrators to book.

He also called for an investigation into the behaviour of the police "in the light of allegations that they did not take necessary steps to prevent the incident, and also in the light of their statement that they did not react during the clash".

Mr. Niehaus said the ANC would carry out its own investigation.

Mandela Blames Government

*MB2205181793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1733
GMT 22 May 93*

[Text] Dundee May 22 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela has blamed Saturday's [22 May] violence in Thokoza, which claimed at least 13 lives, on the government's refusal to secure "problem" hostels.

Speaking after a rally in Dundee, the ANC president said his organisation had long called for problem hostels to be fenced in, guarded, and for inmates to be searched.

"Police know hostels are barracks for hit squads, but are not prepared to seal hostels and make them safe."

Questioned on ongoing township violence, Mr. Mandela said fighting had been raging since [words indistinct] "I don't think we should be surprised at further casualties".

"The point is we're doing something about it, but we can't expect violence to cease until we have a democratic government."

ANC Demands Suspension of Police

*MB2305121293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1105
GMT 23 May 93*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by African National Congress: "re Thokozza massacre"]

[Text] The massacre of 13 people and injury to 70 others in the east Rand march led by the democratic movement yesterday, is a national tragedy.

Yet again our people have been turned into victims of senseless violence by forces who survive on the bloodletting of our people. The massacre took place despite the necessary arrangements for the march being made with the relevant authorities a week prior to the event. In this regard, both the Alberton and Thokozza town clerks, the Alberton police, and its chief magistrate were informed of the plans to march.

The march was to start at the Thokozza stadium and proceed along Khumalo Street to the Alberton police station where the marchers would present a memorandum of demands. The demands included the release of detainees, the establishment of a transitional executive council, the announcement of a date for elections and multi-party control of security forces.

Before the march began, a certain Capt. Pieterse of the Internal Stability Unit informed the leaders of the march that IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] supporters were seen dancing outside Thokozza hostel. He promised that these IFP supporters will be forced back into the hostel.

While the marchers were in motion, another call was made to the leaders of the march by Wits-Vaal [Witwatersrand-Transvaal] peace monitor, Piroshaw Camay to change the route. At this stage, the marchers had already reached the hostel. IFP supporters were dancing outside the hostel and along Khumalo Street. At the request of Camay, the marchers stopped. At that moment, only three police casspits were on sight. A delegation of the marchers went to the local police station, where they met Major Funani, the station commander to ask for more police reinforcements. It was at this stage that random and indiscriminate shootings began. The marchers were shot at from the direction of the hostel and some houses, including a house of a senior IFP official, along Khumalo Street.

The police who were monitoring the march, never bothered to apprehend the attackers but instead threw teargas and even fired at the fleeing marchers. In our view, the police failed to exercise their duties in protecting peaceful marchers. Having been informed about plans for the march, police should have taken every possible measures to prevent a possible confrontation. We therefore hold the police responsible for the massacre. In this context, we demand:

Suspension of policemen involved in the massacre;

The establishment of an independent commission of inquiry into the massacre;

The arrest and prosecution of the perpetrators of this dastardly act.

The massacre underlines the urgency with which the negotiations process has to move. After this tragedy, is there anyone who doubts the need for a multi-party control of the security forces? Is there anyone who doubts the need of the date for elections, is there anyone who doubts the need for the establishment of a transitional executive council? Only those forces who seek to postpone the transformation of our country into a democracy will have oppose the correctness of this process.

The march took place against the background of the decision of the tripartite alliance to embark on a programme of rolling mass action in the wake of the assassination of Cde Chris Hani. The demands include both national and local issues. The tripartite alliance and all other democratic forces commit themselves to continue with this programme until all our demands are met. In this regard, a consumer boycott of the Alberton town will commence tomorrow.

We extend our heartfelt condolences to members of the bereaved families and call on all other organisations to assist in the burial of the victims. The date of the burial will be announced after consultations with the affected families has taken place. Issued by: the ANC PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging], East Rand Civic, SADTU [South African Democratic Teachers Union], COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions], ANC Youth League, ANC Women's League, COSAS [Committee of South African Students], East Rand SACP [South African Communist Party] district, Sasco [South African Students Congress]

Police Reject Responsibility

*MB2305203493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2011
GMT 23 May 93*

[Text] Johannesburg May 23 SAPA—The South African Police [SAP] on Sunday [23 May] dismissed accusations it had to take responsibility for events leading to the killing on Saturday of 13 people during a march in the East Rand township of Thokozza.

At least 61 other people were also injured when hostel dwellers and marchers clashed.

Police Witwatersrand District Commissioner Lt-Gen Koos Calitz said on Sunday police officers had pleaded with both Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP]-supporting hostel dwellers and ANC [African National Congress] march organisers in an attempt to avoid conflict.

The IFP hostel dwellers were repeatedly asked to move away from the route being followed by the marchers and the organisers of the march were asked to change their route in order to avoid a confrontation, Gen Calitz said in a statement.

The requests were however ignored, he said.

Gen Calitz said the police "regretted the irresponsible accusations that it had to take responsibility for the events".

He said recordings had been made of the negotiations between police officers and the two organisations' officials

before the confrontation, as well as with peace committee members, and that it would be used as evidence if necessary.

Earlier on Sunday, ANC PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] leader Tokyo Sexwale accused the police of failing in their duties and called for the suspension of the police officers involved in the events leading up to the violence.

At a Johannesburg news conference Mr. Sexwale also called for an independent commission of inquiry into the killings and announced an indefinite consumer boycott in Alberton in protest against the violence in nearby Thokoza.

Mr. Sexwale claimed police on Saturday had maintained a strong presence in Alberton, where the march was headed to, instead of stopping "hostel dwellers from attacking peaceful marchers".

The Goldstone Commission had reported the hostel as a "key flashpoint", he said.

"For that reason police should have taken every possible measure to prevent a possible confrontation."

Mr. Sexwale claimed that requests for police reinforcements were ignored by a local station commander. He also alleged police on the scene had ignored IFP attackers and instead shot and teargassed fleeing marchers.

The Inkatha Freedom Party, meanwhile, claimed the killings followed on actions by the ANC marchers and also called for a judicial commission of inquiry.

IFP Transvaal leader Themba Khoza said at a Johannesburg news conference on Sunday the organisation's own investigations into the events revealed the conflict erupted "as a result of the actions of ANC marchers and Thokoza residents".

The party charged the violence had been pre-planned, but did not say who was responsible for the outbreak.

Mr. Khoza said Khumalo Street, through which the ANC-led march proceeded, was predominantly IFP supporting.

"It has been established that alternative routes could have been used by these marchers, but that the intention was to march past the Thokoza hostels and through the area which is predominantly IFP supporting," he said.

The killings also elicited a sharp response from ANC President Nelson Mandela who accused elements of the government of fomenting violence to weaken the ANC in the run-up to elections and said the responsibility for the Thokoza violence ultimately lay at the government's door.

Whenever a breakthrough in negotiations was in sight, violence would flare. "Someone is switching on and off the violence...the state security forces are involved", Mr. Mandela said while on a tour of northern Natal.

He added that the government's failure to secure hostels following an undertaking to this effect in the Record of Understanding signed between him and State President F.W. de Klerk last September had resulted in Saturday's clash.

Meanwhile, the National Peace Committee said an emergency meeting of the Wits [Witwatersrand]/Vaal [Triangle] Regional Peace Committee would take place on Tuesday to review the events which led to the violence.

Witwatersrand police spokesman Capt Wikus Weber said no incidents occurred in the township on Sunday.

Minister on Fighting

*MB2205203293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1958
GMT 22 May 93*

[Text] Cape Town May 22 SAPA—Minister of Law and Order Mr. Hernus Kriel on Saturday [22 May] night strongly deplored the violence in Thokoza on the East Rand, saying it was essential the African National Congress [ANC] and the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] redoubled their efforts to control their supporters.

At least 13 people were killed and more than 60 others injured when violence erupted between ANC and IFP supporters in Thokoza earlier in the day.

In a statement from Cape Town, Minister Kriel said the tragic incidents were an indication of how mass action could either spark violence or result in violence.

"In the light of this, I again reiterate the government's call for an urgent moratorium on all mass action. Organisations such as the ANC and IFP will simply have to do far more to address the culture of intolerance between their supporters.

"Unless this is done as a matter of extreme urgency, many more lives will be lost. These organisations must also redouble their efforts to regain control of their supporters and to exercise control on an ongoing basis," said Mr. Kriel.

Further Mandela Comment

*MB2405132093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1121
GMT 23 May 93*

[Text] Newcastle May 23 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela says Saturday's killings in Thokoza were part of ongoing attempts to scuttle negotiations.

Addressing a public meeting in Newcastle, Natal, on Sunday, he again accused elements of the state's security forces of fomenting violence, but said the ANC would not break off powersharing talks. "What the government has done would demand a break in negotiations—we will not do that," he said.

The ANC leader said whenever there was a breakthrough in negotiations there was an upsurge in violence. "Someone is switching on and off the violence, depending on developments in negotiations."

He said ongoing killings were not the result of the ANC fighting against "black surrogate" organisations, alleging that state's security forces were involved. "Some political elements in government are responsible. They must bear the primary responsibility for violence."

He claimed the government believed that "black-on-black" violence was in the interest of the National Party in an attempt to weaken the ANC in the run-up to elections.

Mr Mandela said the Conservative Party (CP) and the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] (AWB) had nothing to offer South Africa except to stir racial strife, adding they were not acting in the genuine interests of Afrikaners. The ANC was, however, powerful enough to overthrow racial oppression, he said.

Mr Mandela was to address a public meeting in Madedeni near Newcastle on Sunday afternoon.

Earlier concerns of clashes between ANC and Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] supporters there had largely dissipated by early Sunday afternoon.

Madedeni ANC leaders said an IFP gathering in the township on Sunday was not considered a threat to the ANC event.

Police confirmed that groups of IFP supporters had gathered for a meeting in the township but said the meeting was low-key and being held at least 2km from the rally venue.

IFP Calls for Judicial Inquiry

*MB2305162193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1453
GMT 23 May 93*

[Text] Johannesburg May 23 SAPA—The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] on Sunday [23 May] called for a judicial commission of inquiry into the killing of 13 people at Thokoza on the East Rand on Saturday during an African National Congress [ANC] march.

More than 60 people were injured in what witnesses and journalists said were clashes involving ANC marchers, hostel inmates and the police.

At a Johannesburg press conference on Sunday, IFP Transvaal leader Themba Khoza said the organisation's own investigations into the events revealed the conflict erupted "as a result of the actions of ANC marchers and Thokoza residents".

The IFP charged the violence had been pre-planned, but did not say who was responsible for the outbreak.

IFP Transvaal Chief Coordinator and independent member of Parliament Hennie Bekker questioned the arrangements for the march.

He pointed out that an agreement existed whereby all parties were notified of marches through local and regional peace structures. This, he claimed, had not happened. The IFP had only learned of the march after it had already begun, he said.

Permission for the march was granted by an Alberton magistrate.

Mr. Khoza said Khumalo Street, through which the ANC-led march proceeded, was predominantly IFP supporting. "It has been established that alternative routes could have

been used by these marchers, but that the intention was to march past the Thokoza hostels and through the area which is predominantly IFP supporting," he alleged.

He alleged some of the marchers were proactive and insulting towards local residents and that some had been attacked.

"One marcher was shot and killed by the SAP [South African Police] while trying to hide an AK47 assault rifle under his coat. It has also been revealed that several fire-arms were carried by ANC marchers and actually fired with. This is not the type of accoutrement expected at a march, but rather an attack," Mr. Khoza said.

He said had appeared as if residents of the "militant ANC supporting" Phola Park squatter camp had been on their way to "further attack the community in the vicinity of Khumalo Street".

Mr. Khoza also charged that the house of Gertrude Mzizi—the IFP's representative on the local dispute resolution committee and a key witness in the pending trial of an ANC member involved the slaying of 16 people on their way to a rally in Thokoza in September 1991—were predetermined targets of attack.

He said 15 spent cartridges from different calibre guns were found in front of Mrs. Mzizi's house.

Mr. Bekker questioned the reason for marchers being armed.

"If it was a peaceful march, how come they were carrying AK47s?"

Meanwhile the National Peace Committee said an emergency meeting of the Wits [Witwatersrand]/Vaal [Triangle] Regional Peace Committee would take place on Tuesday to review the events which led to the violence.

PAC: Farmers 'Legitimate Target' for APLA

*MB2205170093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1646
GMT 22 May 93*

[Text] Vuwani, Venda, May 22 SAPA—Farmers were a legitimate target for APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] forces, the national organiser of the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC], Maxwell Nemadzivhanani, said at a funeral for a slain APLA member in Venda on Saturday [22 May], a SAPA correspondent reports.

"We will always be after the farmers who have so illegally occupied our land and it will serve them right until they pressurise (State President F.W.) de Klerk for the total liberation of Azania," Mr. Nemadzivhanani said.

He was speaking at the funeral, attended by hundreds of PAC members and supporters, for Azanian Peoples Liberation Army member Mbengeni Fanual Mudau, at Masakona village in the Venda District of Vuwani, 65km east of Louis Trichardt.

Mr. Mudau was shot dead by the security forces on April 28 near Tzaneen, following allegations that an APLA unit was linked to the recent death of a farmer's wife at Litsitele.

PAC First Deputy-President Johnson Mlambo said in his speech Mr. Mudau, who had joined APLA in 1979, "directed his war against those people who have forcibly evicted people from their land".

Mr. Mlambo said the role of the armed struggle at present was to fight for the land and for the liberty of the African people.

"Should we only talk to the regime when it's dragging its feet? Shall we abandon the bullets before the ballot is secured? We shall never do that, as that will be suicide," Mr. Mlambo said.

Mr. Mudau's burial was honoured by a 21-gun salute.

Mr. Nemadzivhanani paid tribute to Mr. Mudau and praised him for not surrendering to "the enemy".

... "Anybody who dies for freedom is a noble man and not a criminal as the regime is leading African people to believe."

Police Official on Statement

MB2305171593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1603
GMT 23 May 93

[Text] Cape Town May 23 SAPA—Law and Order spokesman Capt Craig Kotze on Sunday [23 May] criticized a statement by a leading Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] official at a funeral service of an APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] cadre in Vuwani, Venda, on Saturday describing the APLA official's remarks a "glorification of pure murder for political purposes".

Capt Kotze was reacting to a statement by PAC National Organiser Maxwell Nemadzivhanani during the funeral service of slain Azanian People's Liberation Army member Mbengeni Fanuel Mudau where he said farmers were legitimate targets for APLA forces.

Mr. Mudau was shot dead by security forces on April 28 near Tzaneen, following allegations that an APLA unit was linked to the recent death of a farmer's wife at Letsitele.

Mr. Nemadzivhanani in paying tribute to Mr. Mudau reportedly told hundreds of mourners that "we will always be after the farmers who have so illegally occupied our land and it will serve them right until they pressurise (State President FW) de Klerk for the total liberation of Azania".

On Sunday Capt Kotze said these statements "are a glorification of pure murder for political purposes and can only spark further violence".

"It is comments such as these which reinforce the findings of the Goldstone Commission on APLA activities and are a justification of steps the government has taken in countering APLA violence from places such as Transkei," he said.

Police Reinforcements Sent Into Thembisa

MB2305185793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1755
GMT 23 May 93

[Text] Johannesburg May 23 SAPA—A large contingent of security force members have been deployed in Thembisa

north-east of Johannesburg following an outbreak of violence in the township on Sunday [23 May].

Witwatersrand police spokesman Capt Wikus Weber told SAPA police patrols heard shots coming from the Vizimuzi hostel and the nearby Velamlambo Section in the township at about 5pm.

While investigating police vehicles were also shot at and reinforcements, including Defence Force troops, were called in "from surrounding areas and Dunnottar (on the East Rand)".

Capt Weber said sporadic incidents of violence and shooting were continuing, adding that he had no details of any casualties as yet.

He confirmed that a police Nyala vehicle was attacked with petrol bombs in the Jiyana Section at 7.25pm and the vehicle "nearly burnt out".

The violence was centred around the hostel and surrounding areas in the township, he said.

ANC Officials Testify Before Abuse Commission

MB2205180693 Johannesburg NEW NATION in
English 21-27 May 93 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Alleged torture"]

[Text] Defiance by new ANC [African National Congress] recruits in Angola and infiltration by South African agents could have been the reason behind the detention of many in the organisation's camps.

This was said by a member of the ANC's national executive committee, Ronnie Kasrils, who testified in front of the Motsuenyane Commission inquiring into allegations of human rights abuses in ANC camps. The commission was appointed by ANC president, Nelson Mandela in 1992 to investigate alleged torture in the organisation's camps in Angola and other African countries.

Kasrils was the organisation's regional commissar in Angola in 1983 when some of the abuses allegedly occurred.

When asked to relate his experience in Angola, Kasrils said it was back in 1977 when the ANC asked him to go to Angola from London as its political instructor in a camp in Kibashi, southern Angola.

At the time, there was a high intake of new recruits especially from the then unrest torn Soweto. On whether he visited a detention camp in Angola, Kasrils said he was only in Luanda with the then regional commissar Andrew Masondo, to visit a woman who was held after she was suspected for being a South African spy.

When asked if there were problems relating to prisoners in Quatro, Kasrils said that he received minor complaints including inadequate ventilation in prison and insufficient time to exercise.

He told the commission that the only death he had heard about was of a prisoner who suffered from malaria.

On the death of MK's [Spear of the Nation—ANC military wing] commanding officer and head of the Natal military machine in Swaziland, Thami Zulu in 1989, Kasrils said had heard of complaints against Zulu's leadership and his behaviour.

Earlier in the week, ANC legal department head Zola Skweyiya told the commission that he was threatened with imprisonment when he requested permission from the organisation's security department, then under Mzwai Piliso, to visit detention camps in Angola between 1985 and 1987.

A day after Skweyiya's testimony, Piliso told the commission that he did not think that the inquiry was in the interest of the oppressed people of South Africa.

Skweyiya, who was appointed the ANC's officer of justice to investigate complaints of human rights abuses by the organisation's security personnel, also told the commission that Piliso had refused to co-operate with the inquiry. Piliso also told the Motseunyane Commission that because he was head of security at the time of the alleged human rights abuses, he would take full responsibility for any wrongs that might have been committed.

He also said that the task of the ANC security forces was to extract information as quickly and as reliably as possible. This, he said was done against the background of a war situation in which the ANC found itself.

The ANC, Piliso said, was heavily infiltrated by government agents. He made reference to claims by the then police minister Jimmy Kruger that five of every 10 volunteers joining the ANC were informers.

Publicity and information chief of the ANC Pallo Jordan, who was detained for six weeks in 1983 in Lusaka, told the commission he had gathered that he had been jailed because of remarks he made about the security department.

Jordan said the remarks were to the effect that the department had been acting like a repressive police force and damaging the democratic and human rights tradition of the ANC. Jordan said he had been fed regularly and had been held in a storeroom in a complex of houses and garages where the revolutionary council of the ANC usually met.

The commission is chaired by the former president of the National Federation of Chambers of Commerce (Nafcoc), Dr Sam Motseunyane.

Several international organisations, including Amnesty International, the International Freedom Foundation and the International Commission of Jurists are attending the proceedings as observers.

'Timetable' for Political Settlement Detailed

MB2305104993 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 23 May 93 p 4

[("The Timetable")]

[Text]

THE TIMETABLE

1993

JUNE: Transitional Executive Councils are established to run the country until elections.

JULY: Future regions into which the country will be divided for electoral purposes are agreed to.

SEPTEMBER: A transitional constitution is enacted.

1994

MARCH or APRIL: Elections are held for national and regional representatives to a Constituent Assembly, which begins to debate the new constitution for the country.

The country is run under the transitional constitution.

1995

The interim government agrees to a new constitution, affecting both the whole country and each of the new regions.

1996

Regional elections in each of the new regions are held in terms of this constitution.

1999

National elections are held, marking the end of the transitional government.

How the Ballot Will Work

Ballot papers in South Africa's first democratic elections will probably be counted three times when voters go to the polls next year to elect both national and regional governments.

One ballot is expected to elect members of the National Assembly, regional representatives of the Assembly (or a second chamber) and, by extension, members of regional administrations.

The ballot will first be counted to decide who will occupy 200 national seats in the new parliament. Seats will be allocated in proportion to the number of votes received by each party.

There are two options for deciding how another 200 seats in the national parliament will be allocated between regions. Either the region's total number of seats will be fixed by the number of votes cast in that area or each region will be allocated the same number of seats.

Depending on where you cast your vote, it will be counted a second time to elect the 200 regional representatives to Parliament. The support gained by parties in each region will determine how many regional representatives they may send.

The ballot will be indirectly counted a third time when elected representatives from each region elect a group of about five people to serve on regional administrations. This group will, in turn, elect a regional administrator.

Forum To Announce Election Date 'Unilaterally'

*MB2305154193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1501
GMT 23 May 93*

[Text] Newcastle May 23 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela on Sunday [23 May] said a date for South Africa's first democratic elections would be announced by the multi-party forum, and not by his organisation.

REUTER news agency earlier reported Mr. Mandela at a rally in northern Natal on Sunday announced the ANC would unilaterally announce the election date.

Clarifying the issue at a press conference afterwards, Mr. Mandela said a decision on the date of elections was being discussed at multi-party negotiations and that the date would be announced at that forum.

He also repeated the ANC's call that the legal voting age be reduced from 18 years to 14 years and said he was "not pessimistic" that this demand would be achieved in negotiations.

Commenting on the National Party's rejection of the 14 year voting age, Mr. Mandela said: "The National Party and the ANC have on countless occasions taken different positions on a variety of issues—I'm not pessimistic."

Government, ANC To Appeal for U.S. Investment

MB2305115293 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English 23 May 93 p 21

[By Hugh Roberton]

[Text] Washington—President de Klerk, ANC [African National Congress] president Nelson Mandela, Roelf Meyer, Cyril Ramaphosa, and some of South Africa's leading financiers and industrialists are among those expected to spearhead a major investment campaign in the U.S. in the next few weeks.

The starting whistle will be blown once a transitional executive has been formed and a date is set for free elections.

At that point the South African Embassy in the U.S. and embassies in countries across the world will set loose special task forces now standing at the ready to ensure that actual legislation is enacted to lift remaining sanctions, and to ensure that the message gets across to investors and to the public at large.

U.S. business executive said yesterday that Meyer and Ramaphosa would be arriving in the U.S. early next month. Both are to receive honorary degrees from the University of Massachusetts on June 5, and both are expected to make speeches in Boston calling on Americans to make new investments and explore the potential for new trade.

They will be followed a few weeks later by De Klerk and Mandela, who will jointly receive the Philadelphia Freedom Medal on July 4 and who are expected to speak at several

public events, including a high-profile investment conference being jointly planned by one of the world's leading financial journals, a South African bank and a firm of Johannesburg stockbrokers.

The South African ambassador to the U.S., Harry Schwarz, confirmed that he had set up a special task force to fan out across the U.S. once the official call for the lifting of sanctions is made.

"I must issue a word of caution," he added. "While there is a lot of interest in the new South Africa, a lot of potential investors are going to want to wait and see what actually happens in the country."

"Our job will be to persuade them we can best succeed in making it work with their support."

Schwarz said securing South African access to World Bank and IMF facilities was "the easiest part of it all". The embassy's task force had to make sure the complex structure of sanctions around the U.S. was actually lifted by legislation.

A New York investment banker said judging from the conferences and the visits by the most important political players, "we are seeing one of the biggest marketing efforts yet mounted by a developing country".

But he warned there is a lot of very tough competition around the globe for U.S. and other Western investment.

Former AWB Member Forms Rightwing Splinter Group

MB2405085893 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0500 GMT 24 May 93

[Text] Yet another rightwing splinter group has been created, this time by disaffected former member of the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement]. The new group was started by Mr. Henry de Beer of Krugersdorp who was apparently stripped of his AWB rank of colonel, by Mr. Eugene Terreblanche, last week. He was then kicked out of the AWB. Mr. de Beer said the group, called the Boere Vrye Korps [Boer Freedom Corps], would act under the banner of the Boere Aksie Front [Boer Action Front].

AVF Reportedly Already Plagued by Disunity

MB2205174093 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 21-27 May 93 p 4

[Report by Jan Taljaard: "Generals launch a leaky ship of unity"]

[Text] Shaky as she goes ... The Afrikaner Volksfront [Afrikaner National Front] (AVF) was formally launched this week, but even before the battle for Afrikaner self-determination could be joined on the high seas of broader South African politics, the front was already shipping water.

While a jut-jawed Constand Viljoen and his fellow generals were seemingly still standing firm at the helm of the volk's Good Ship AVF, definite changes were afoot on its lower decks and engine room.

As smaller opportunists such as Koos Vermeulen of the World Apartheid Movement were forced to walk the plank in the week leading up to the official launch, Wednesday's meeting was marked by attempts by the Conservative Party [CP] to assert itself within the front.

CP MPs constituted the majority of delegates and voters at the meeting and duly elected their leader, Ferdi Hartzenberg, as chairman of the AVF's executive council. Although 18 different groups took part in the founding meeting, five CP members were eventually elected to the eight-member council.

The odds may shift even more in favour of the CP. Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party—HNPI] leader Jaap Marais was elected to the council, but has declined to accept a seat until such time as the HNP executive has discussed the matter. If he stays out, Marais' place will be taken by another CP MP, Andrew Gerber.

It is almost a foregone conclusion that Marais and the HNP will not become part of the AVF. Marais has strong reservations about the role of the generals in the front, while his interpretation of "self-determination" differs vastly from that of the others.

Even more significant is the fact that no member of Andries Beyers' Afrikaner Volksunie [National Union] (AVU) was elected to the executive council of the front.

The AVU also refused to support a clause in the founding document relating to the rejection of a unitary state in which other nations will rule over the Afrikaner.

While the AVU agrees with the broad principle of the clause, the real issue on which they differed with other parties was the granting of citizenship in a future Afrikaner region.

Beyers, who would dearly love to sell a morally acceptable policy to the world, has no objections to the granting of citizenship to other races in an area ideally dominated by Afrikaners.

The role of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement—AWB] and its leader, Eugene Terreblanche, in the front remains something of an enigma. Terreblanche has not attended a single AVF meeting in person, but was elected to its executive council.

The AWB was represented at the meeting by the relatively unknown Fred Rundle.

Until recently, Rundle was not an AWB member, having been more deeply involved in the CP in Johannesburg, where he was a regional organiser for the party.

But as Viljoen and the other generals try to navigate the AVF through the treacherous founding shallows, it would be premature to forecast the possible demise of the AVF.

Smaller groups may hive off along the way, taking the ideal of complete rightwing unity with them. But the chances are that the AVF will consolidate itself in the near future as the major power bloc to the right of the government.

Mandela Calls for Lowering Voting Age to 14

MB2205181993 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 22 May 93

[Text] ANC [African National Congress] President Nelson Mandela has made another strong call for peace in South Africa. Addressing about 2,000 ANC supporters in Dundee, Mr. Mandela said that it was time for the black people of this country to solve their problems around the negotiating table. He also said that the ANC would put pressure on the government to lower the voting age from 18 to 14 for the coming democratic elections. Mr. Mandela said that many members of Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—ANC military wing] were under the age of 18 and that they deserved the right to vote.

He will round off his visit to northern Natal with a dinner in Ladysmith and a public meeting in Newcastle tomorrow.

About 30 armed Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement, AWB] members closely monitored the meeting at Dundee leading to claims of intimidation. No incidents were reported.

SADTU Suspends 24 May Strike Following Talks

MB2105192393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1834 GMT 21 May 93

[Text] Pretoria May 21 SAPA—A planned strike on Monday [24 May] by thousands of members of the SA Democratic Teachers Union [SADTU] has been suspended following intensive negotiations between the union and the Department of National Education and the Department of Education and Training.

A joint statement issued by the two departments in Pretoria said the strike has been suspended following a wide-ranging preliminary agreement between the union and the departments.

In terms of the tentative agreement: The parties agreed to reopen negotiations on teachers' salaries within four weeks of the pact; the departments undertook not to implement new rationalisation programmes and retrenchments pending the issues being dealt with by the envisaged national education forum; and, to review the merit award system as well as departmental specific awards system in all education departments on the written request of SADTU.

The agreement also provides for:

- the appointment of a "fact-finder" between SADTU and the House of Delegates within one week of the agreement, whose mission would be to investigate the merit awards system and probe allegations in this regard after the union has submitted written allegations regarding the application of the merit awards system;
- the minister of education and training to meet education authorities in the self-governing states to deal with SADTU concerns about freedom of association and the right to organise;
- the minister of education and training to liaise with the Department of Foreign Affairs with the view to

resolving SADTU's concerns about freedom of expression and the right to organise in Bophuthatswana, Ciskei, Venda and Transkei;

—the Department of National Education to provide technical assistance to the commission appointed in the Transkei to investigate the issue of back pay for female teachers [passage indistinct]

COSAS Calls on Students To Return to School

MB2105154793 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1500 GMT 21 May 93

[Text] The Congress of South African Students, COSAS, has called on all school pupils to return to school on Monday [24 May], but has reiterated that it plans to go ahead with the proposed occupation of empty and under-utilized white schools from that date.

Addressing a news conference in Johannesburg, COSAS National President Moses Maseko described the suspension of exam fees by the government as a victory for the student body. He said COSAS would support any action called by the South African Democratic Teachers' Union [SADTU], following their decision to embark on a strike from Monday.

Delegates from the Department of Education and Training and of National Education are holding talks in Pretoria with a delegation from the teachers' union, SADTU, on Monday's planned strike.

The minister of education and training, Mr. Sam de Beer, said that unless the talks ended on a positive note his department would go ahead with a court application for an interdict to stop the strike. He felt that sufficient attention was now being given to SADTU's grievances for the union to call off the strike.

Mr. de Beer also announced that negotiations were being held with businessmen in an effort to raise the nearly 17 million rands in examination fees for black pupils.

Mandela Congratulates Clinton on Recognizing Angola

MB2205191793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1853 GMT 22 May 93

[Text] Ladysmith May 22 SAPA—The South African Government should follow the lead of the United States and recognise Angola's MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government to lay to rest allegations of its continued funding of the rebel UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement, according to Nelson Mandela.

Speaking at a public meeting in Ladysmith, the ANC president congratulated US President Bill Clinton for recognising the MPLA government's legitimacy and said he hoped other nations would do the same.

"In particular, we hope the Government of South Africa will without delay recognise the Angolan Government."

There were allegations that UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi was still receiving South African support. While the government had rejected these claims there was no doubt UNITA was still being supplied with high-powered weaponry.

"The South African Government should, without delay, recognise Angola to put an end to rumours (of its continued support of UNITA)," said Mr. Mandela.

24 May Review of Press Editorials, Commentaries

MB2405134993

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

National Front Vehicle for Afrikaner Unity—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 21 May in a page 6 editorial comments on the significance of the newly-formed Afrikaner National Front, Volksfront, saying: "The National Party [NP], which has thrown its doors open to all races, no longer represents the volk [people]; therefore, it is not a volksparty. Furthermore, its reforms run counter to everything the National Party held dear in the decades in which it was the political arm of the volk." Since the NP "does not represent the volk, it is represented by the Right, mainly the Conservative Party. But the Afrikaner Volksunie [Afrikaner National Union] can claim to represent some of the volk, the AWB [Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging; Afrikaner Resistance Movement] another part, and the other members of the Volksfront make up some of the balance." THE CITIZEN believes the Volksfront "is a vehicle for Afrikaner unity and aspirations. If it can keep together, or reasonably together, Gen Viljoen and the front will play a very important role in determining South Africa's future."

THE STAR

U.S. Involvement in Angola—A page 12 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 24 May comments on the "ups and downs" in United States involvement in Angola since 1975, "when Washington connived secretly with Pretoria in the abortive SADF [South African Defense Force] invasion. "Attempting to block Soviet expansion in Africa, Washington gave UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] moral and, later, military support." The U.S. role became "more constructive" in the negotiation of Namibian independence and Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola, and later the Bicesse peace accord. Now, President Clinton, in "an apparent effort to pressure UNITA to come to terms in peace talks, has recognised the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government. America justifies this about-face on the basis that the MPLA had fairly won a free election and UNITA refused to accept defeat. Given that UNITA seriously believes the election was not free and fair, it is not certain that Clinton's decision will in fact promote peace in Angola. For that to happen, Washington will need to use all its influence to ensure that UNITA is given a fair deal in whatever settlement might now be negotiated."

BUSINESS DAY

Reasons for Government Mishandling of Education Crisis—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 24 May in a page 8 editorial believes "there are only two ways of interpreting government's handling of the [education] crisis: either it is grossly incompetent or grossly irresponsible. The more generous interpretation is that it is incompetent." There has been "no shortage of advice" to government to establish an education forum, "yet it has taken until just recently for the Cabinet grudgingly to concede this point." "Government has shown an appalling lack of foresight and strategic thinking. Either that, or it has deliberately allowed the education crisis to fester, cynics are saying, because the crisis suits the NP [National Party] politically. Those aggrieved are not, and never will be, NP supporters, and eventually the crisis could undermine the standing of the Nats's opponent—the ANC. And since the ANC will soon be part of a joint government, why not leave the mess for them to sort out? Is this too cynical a

view? Unless the answer lies in government's incompetence, it seems the only explanation."

Whites Incapable of Effecting Change Through Ballot Box—A second editorial on the same page warns that "ANC officials are out of touch if they think that whites have a democracy in a country which still denies the franchise to blacks. A decade of political change has rendered us all voteless. ANC campaigns for the boycott of white-owned shops, or the occupation of white schools, are wrongly justified on the basis that whites have the vote and can therefore change things." "Whites are as incapable as blacks of effecting change through the ballot box. A dying parliament wields little power; decisions are made by political elites involved in an extraparliamentary power struggle. They are not accountable to any electorate and there are no voters to throw them out of office. Until we have a new democratic order, those are the people to be lobbied by the voteless of all colours."

Angola

Further on Government, UNITA Abidjan Talks

General Ben-Ben Comments

MB2105085593 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 21 May 93

[Interview with General Arlindo Chenda Isaac Pena Ben-Ben, chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, by Lourenco Bento in Huambo on 20 May; first paragraph is studio introduction]

[Text] The recognition of the Communist government of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA- PT] by Bill Clinton's Administration does not resolve the political crisis prevailing in the country. This was stated by General Arlindo Chenda Isaac Pena Ben-Ben, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA], in an interview with Lourenco Bento yesterday.

[Begin recording] [Bento] The U.S. Government of Democrat Bill Clinton has dealt a blow against emerging democracy in Angola by having decided to recognize the Communist government of the MPLA- PT, resulting from the rigged elections held in September 1992. The United States which is today the sole world superpower took this unfortunate stand because of economic and financial interests.

Meanwhile, one thing is certain—the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] founded in 1966, has learned to march and to overcome obstacles on its own. Accordingly, it will not agree to be sacrificed. It is able to adapt itself to every kind of situation. This was stated by Army General Arlindo Chenda Isaac Pena Ben-Ben, FALA General Staff Chief, today. The chief of the patriotic and revolutionary FALA forces said the recognition of the MPLA-PT government by the United States will not change the catastrophic situation in which Angola is plunged, nor will it give the Futungo de Belas Palace any advantage.

On the MPLA-PT's proposals for UNITA's withdrawal from the towns and cities it is occupying, Commander Ben-Ben said they were unacceptable, pointing out that UNITA will not cede any of its positions.

[Ben-Ben] Well, our party stand, which has already been expressed some time back, is that the U. S. Government, because of its own interests, would sooner or later recognize the Angolan Government. We think, however, that this gesture will not speed up or catalyze the peace process. All the same, our party can quickly adapt itself to emerging situations. We are mobilized so that we are not sacrificed by this U.S. stand.

[Bento] At this period when peace talks are under way in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire, do you think this gesture would contribute toward peace in Angola?

[Ben-Ben] Taking into account the MPLA's thinking and what it has been saying very openly, it thinks that the U.S. recognition at this period would place it in another situation. In our understanding, the situation is defined on the battlefield, however. Accordingly, whatever the situation at the negotiating table, the fundamental condition continues to be the internal situation which will depend on our actions. On this basis, the MPLA will see the need to negotiate. No U.S. recognition will change the catastrophic situation in our country, nor will it allow the MPLA to have a [word indistinct] position.

[Bento] General Ben-Ben, the United States, through Mr. Bill Clinton, feels that the recognition of the MPLA government is aimed at pressuring UNITA to accept the Abidjan Protocol, notably [words indistinct]?

[Ben-Ben] That proposal is completely unacceptable because we know the MPLA and we have great experience, (?following) 16 years of battle against it. The MPLA government was recognized by many countries during this battle . Accordingly, we do not think that another recognition today will change the situation. The truth is that [words indistinct] but UNITA is firm in its stands. UNITA has been clearly defending its stands. To accept a withdrawal in the manner it was drafted in the Abidjan Protocol, is to accept death. In other words, the stands defended by our negotiators are stands that we consider just. They are conditions which defend the Angolan people. The contrary, for us, simply means to catalyze the war in our country. The MPLA will naturally understand that this will not [words indistinct] the UNITA stand because we will not cede any position, particularly as relates to the proposal of the withdrawal of UNITA from the cities. On the other hand, UNITA has also put forward proposals [words indistinct]. As I said earlier, no matter what the situation, we shall continue with our stands and no recognition or any [word indistinct] will make unita cede [words indistinct]. This decision can only reinforce our stands on the battlefield.

[Bento] General, one last issue. Do you have any message to the soldiers, noncommissioned officers, and officers at this period?

[Ben-Ben] First of all, I would like to thank you for giving me this opportunity. The truth is that we are presently in contact with all commanders, all officers, all cadres, all noncommissioned officers, all comrades found in different fronts. Our main concern at this period was to clarify the development of the situation. As far as we know, the situation is being clarified. All our commanders, all our soldiers, at this period, are [words indistinct] characterized by a certain confusion, certain doubt [words indistinct] on the basis of proposals that we consider to be completely just [words indistinct]. Our message is of encouragement. Regarding the MPLA [words indistinct].

[Bento] Thank you very much, General.

[Ben-Ben] Thank you. [end recording]

Agreement Possible

MB2105192293 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 21 May 93

[Text] The latest reports from Abidjan say the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] could probably reach an understanding today, following the reformulation of Point 11 of the Abidjan Protocol. Thus, should this afternoon's plenary meeting lead to an understanding, the deadlock at the talks could be overcome. It has been learned that, though Point 11 has been reworked, it does not change the basic principle that the UNITA forces must withdraw from those they are occupying in breach of the law.

'Decisive' Plenary Underway

MB2105194793 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 21 May 93

[Report from Abidjan by Radio Angola correspondent Inocencio Pombal]

[Text] The government-National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] peace talks are nearing conclusion. The decisive plenary is occurring at this stage and it will provide the final result of 39 days of intensive work. There are great expectations but the outcome remains an unknown quantity: Will there be peace or not? No one knows the answer yet.

Futurology is risky. The plenary meeting began late. It was 1800 local time and 1900 in Angola. Margaret Anstee was the first to arrive. This round of talks will really end today, 39 days after its start. The atmosphere is quite suspenseful.

Portuguese Ambassador to Angola Antonio Monteiro, who is acting as spokesman for the observers, says he will only talk when the plenary meeting is over. This is the final and decisive plenary meeting. The government went to the negotiating table with the same stance: Either UNITA agrees to Point 11 or no agreement.

UNITA chief negotiator Jorge Valentim had very little to say as he went into the room [words indistinct] he said he will only talk once the meeting is over. The reporters also [words indistinct] expectations. The outcome of the talks remains unknown. Let us see what will emerge from this meeting. That is all for now.

UNITA Refuses To Sign Agreement

MB2105204193 London BBC World Service in Portuguese 2030 GMT 21 May 93

[From the "London Last Minute" program]

[Text] The Angolan Government-National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] peace talks in Cote d'Ivoire have failed after six weeks of negotiations.

No accord was signed. UN Special Representative Margaret Anstee says she is afraid now that war may intensify. UNITA, which resumed fighting after its electoral defeat in September of last year, refused to sign the peace accord drawn up by the international observers. UNITA refused to move out of the areas it has occupied in fighting over the last few months.

UN Representative Suspends Talks

LD2105211593 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network in Portuguese 2000 GMT 21 May 93

[Excerpts] Nothing has been achieved so far this time: The Angolan peace talks have been suspended, the government and UNITA have not reached agreement. [UN Special Representative] Margaret Anstee has ordered the suspension of the talks. An hour ago, there was hope that UNITA and the government might have reached an agreement. Can we say the impossible has been achieved, Walter Medeiros?

[Correspondent Medeiros] There is no doubt. There has been a total fiasco at the end of a month and a half of intense talks. The government and UNITA did not manage to reach an agreement. And it is all because of item 11 on the withdrawal of troops. A sorrowful Margaret Anstee spoke to the press moments ago saying that, unfortunately, it all ended this way:

[Begin Anstee recording] Unfortunately, it has been necessary to reach the end of the meeting without a solution, solely because of the lack of agreement on one point. The reason for that is because we have already been here for six weeks and had an extra five days during which we did not spare efforts to try and reach an agreement. This was not possible, and under the circumstances I had no other solution but to ask for a suspension of the talks, hoping that within a short period of time it will be possible to resume them. Because this ending is rather tragic for the Angolan people as the war continues and we should try to use our efforts to try and sort out the situation. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Portuguese mediator Antonio Monteiro told journalists: This is dramatic for Angola, from now on we do not know what else to do for the country.

Higino Carneiro also spoke to the press and stated he already expected this sad ending because UNITA, according to him, never entered the negotiations in good faith.

On the other hand, UNITA's Jorge Valentim stated: It is necessary to resume dialogue as soon as possible.

Antonio Monteiro also stated that UNITA was not prepared to sign the Abidjan document. [passage omitted]

Officials View Failed Talks

MB2105212493 London BBC World Service in Portuguese 2030 GMT 21 May 93

[Interviews with UN Special Representative Margaret Anstee, Angolan Government team spokesman General Higino Carneiro, and UNITA chief negotiator Jorge Valentim; in Abidjan 21 May]

[Text] The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] Government-National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] talks in Abidjan have failed. The negotiators did not manage to arrive at an accord on the protocol under discussion, although today was the UN deadline. In a bid to overcome differences surrounding Point 11, the two teams held a last minute plenary meeting. Point 11 provides for UNITA's withdrawal from the areas it has occupied since the September 1992 elections. No agreement was reached, though and the round of talks was suspended.

UN Special Representative Margaret Anstee has expressed fears that the war may continue. She added that even greater efforts will have to be made to get the two sides to meet again. There is talk only of suspension for now; there is no mention of a rupture yet. We have just received from Abidjan recorded statements made after the negative conclusion to the peace talks. This is what UN Special Representative Margaret Anstee had to say:

[Begin Anstee recording] Unfortunately, it has been necessary to end this meeting without a solution. This is because the two sides failed to agree on one point. We have been here for six weeks, during which time we spared no effort to try and arrive at an accord, which has not been possible. Under the circumstances, I had no option but to ask for these talks to go into recess. I hope, though, that it will be possible to resume talks quite soon. It is tragic news to the Angolan people that the war should continue. We must not spare any effort in trying to settle this matter. [end recording]

Anstee now will present her report to the UN secretary general who, in turn, will call a UN Security Council meeting that will have to decide on the mandate of the UN Angola Verification Mission-2 in Angola. Government team spokesman General Higino Carneiro had this to say:

[Begin recording] [Carneiro] No, this is pretty much what we expected. Had UNITA come out here to negotiate on the basis of good faith, we would have certainly come up with a solution.

[Unidentified Correspondent] [Words indistinct] did UNITA remain inflexible in its positions?

[Carneiro] They tried to come somewhat closer to our stand. In any event, their views differed from the position the government had already agreed to. Furthermore,

they consistently doubted the legitimacy of democratically elected institutions. They also questioned the UN Security Council's resolutions.

[Reporter] After this, what will be the next step?

[Carneiro] I do not know. It is very difficult to say at this stage. At any rate, as I had told you at the start, I was skeptical. We think this whole exercise was intended only as a means of gaining time. Well, we are going back to Angola and we will be informing our leadership. Now we must see what steps we must take for a just and lasting peace in our country. [end recording]

The following are UNITA chief negotiator Jorge Valentim's words after the meeting:

[Begin Valentim recording] We have concluded this round of talks and we have achieved certain aims. Other issues will have to be settled next time. We understand this has been a long march. We came with good faith and we were determined to achieve our aims. We had the suspension of hostilities in our baggage. Circumstances changed, however, and we had to discuss a cease-fire. By dint of the experiences from Bicesse, the UNITA team knew beforehand that a cease-fire accord is a complex matter requiring various decisions, mechanisms, and organizations. So the world would not condemn us, we agreed to discuss a cease-fire and that is what we did. Out of (?37) points, we can say that most were accepted. In view of that, I would like to guarantee to the Angolan people and the international community that UNITA remains determined to hold talks. We believe we will achieve our final objective at the next round of talks. [end recording]

Luanda on Peace Talks 'Failure'

MB2205075393 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 22 May 93

[Report from Abidjan by Radio Angola correspondent Pedro Manuel, including interviews with UN Special Representative Margaret Anstee; Government team spokesman General Higino Carneiro; and Jorge Valentim, National Union for the Total Independence of Angola chief negotiator, by unidentified reporters in Abidjan on 21 May—passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] The Abidjan talks already belong in the past. The government-National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] talks failed to produce an accord after 39 days of intensive discussions. The talks were suspended because UNITA refused to go along with the implementation of Point 11 of the Abidjan Protocol. That point was a source of differences between the government and UNITA. Jonas Savimbi's organization believes the troop confinement process must be carried out symmetrically and not unilaterally, as stated in the protocol. The government said "no" to UNITA's proposal. The negotiators are not talking about a rupture yet, but attentive Abidjan-based observers say

the talks have collapsed. UN Special Representative Margaret Anstee, who is due to travel to New York today, said the talks have only been suspended. Like all Angolans, Pedro Manuel, our correspondent in Abidjan, was clearly devastated. He says war will continue.

[Manuel] There is complete demoralization here in Abidjan. The round of talks has ended. Its outcome was negative. Sadly, war is bound to continue. These were 39 days of intensive work. Consensus was reached on 46 of the 47 points on the Abidjan Protocol. UNITA refused to accept Point 11. Because of that single point, the Angolan people will have to continue living with the terror of a fratricidal war. The observers wrote Point 11 with the backing of the United Nations. That point concerned the withdrawal of the UNITA troops from the areas they are occupying. This was supposed to be the first step toward the future demilitarization of the party led by Jonas Savimbi. UNITA rejected it. The result has been that the round of talks has ended in failure. Nonetheless, there is no talk of a complete rupture. Instead, suspension is the word being used. It was Margaret Anstee who announced that the talks had failed.

[Anstee] "Unfortunately, it has been necessary to end this meeting without a solution. This was because the two sides failed to agree on one point. We have been here for six weeks, during which we did not spare any effort in trying to arrive at an accord. That has not been possible. Under the circumstances, I had no option but to ask for these talks to go into recess. I hope, though, that it will be possible to resume talks quite soon. It is tragic news to the Angolan people that the war will continue. We must not spare any efforts in trying to settle this matter."

[Reporter] "[Words indistinct] what do you mean by that? Why do you say (?you still have hopes)? Why do you say this may or may not lead to a positive outcome?"

[Anstee] "I do not know, it is just our hope [words indistinct] will depend on circumstances and the good will of each side."

[Reporter] "What will you put on your report to the UN secretary general?"

[Anstee] "Well, I will have to present a report on our efforts at this meeting. The report will also [words indistinct] for the secretary general to make recommendations to the UN Security Council, so it can discuss the failed Angolan peace talks next week. Obviously, it will not be like [words indistinct] had a cease-fire accord, or something like that, been achieved."

[Manuel] Anstee was clearly crestfallen and disillusioned. To her, the outcome was tragic for the Angolan people. The war is bound to continue. Government team spokesman General Higino Carneiro laid the blame at UNITA's door.

[Carneiro] "They consistently doubted the legitimacy of democratically elected institutions. They also questioned the UN Security Council's resolutions."

[Reporter] "After this, what will be your next step?"

[Carneiro] "I do not know. It is very difficult to say at this stage. At any rate, as I stated at the start, I was skeptical. We think this whole exercise was only intended as a means to gain time. Well, we are going back to Angola and we will be informing our leadership. Now, we must see what steps we must take for just and lasting peace in our country."

[Reporter] "What are your feelings on your return to Luanda?"

[Carneiro] "Well, I would say I am rather sad because we could have found a solution. We did everything to that end. We were here for [words indistinct] but, as you know, negotiating is never an easy thing. The government showed in Abidjan once again that its position is flexible. I believe that the time has come for the international community to act and call to account the side that is responsible for this failure."

[Manuel] So, talks have been suspended sine die. UNITA Chief negotiator Dr. Jorge Valentim believes the issue of the cease-fire was the principal reason for the failure.

[Valentim] "By dint of the experiences from Bicesse, the UNITA team knew beforehand that a cease-fire accord is a complex matter requiring various decisions, mechanisms, and organizations. Just so the world would not condemn us, we agreed to discuss a cease-fire and that is what we did. Out of (?37) points, we can say that most were accepted. The points that caused the real headaches, however, were Point 11 and the UN mandate. We believe we will achieve our final objective at the next round of talks."

[Manuel] No date or venue have been indicated for the next round of talks yet. Meanwhile, the Abidjan round of talks has wound up in complete failure. The news is sad for Angola: War will continue.

UNITA on 'Suspension'

MB2205121593 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 22 May 93

[Text] The whistle blew last night for the suspension of the 39-day peace talks marathon [words indistinct] peace has not yet been achieved, but the Angolan people have [words indistinct] to wait because [words indistinct] the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] remains willing to engage in negotiation [words indistinct] at the next round, which should see the final objective achieved.

UN Special Representative Margaret Anstee, who chaired the talks, is to leave Abidjan today for New York, where she is to meet with and present a report on

the talks to UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali. On 29 May, there will a UN Security Council meeting to discuss the Angolan issue.

Government Willing To Resume Talks

MB2305075493 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0700 GMT 22 May 93

[Remarks by General Higino Carneiro, head of the government delegation to the peace talks with the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), at a news conference in Abidjan on 22 May—recorded]

[Text] The Angolan Government team returned last night with the promise that it would do everything in its power to ensure that talks would resume. It said the Abidjan talks had been suspended sine die because UNITA had refused to sign the protocol, which placed the greatest emphasis on defending the reestablishment of a cease-fire in Angola. Speaking at a news conference before leaving the Ivorian capital yesterday, government team spokesman General Higino Carneiro predicted this may lead to increased military activity in the country. He added that the Angolan issue must be settled by the Angolan people, but the international community in general and the observers in particular must give political support. The government is willing to negotiate and the doors remain open.

[Begin recording] [Carneiro] Well, the doors are not closed. The channels remain open. These talks have been held under the auspices of the United Nations. There is a host country. UNITA has appropriate systems and channels to contact the government. What was decided yesterday was that the talks would be suspended sine die. The UNITA delegation is even in possession of our telephone numbers. One good thing UNITA has is its communication systems. Directly or indirectly, they can easily contact us.

[Reporter] I would like to have your comments on the country's immediate future. After all, the war is not over. What are the short-term prospects, in view of the fact that the military conflict still rages on? Kindly also comment on Angola's current political and military situation. Do you confirm that the Angolan Government suspended some military activity during the Abidjan talks at Ivorian President Felix Houphouet-Boigny's request?

[Carneiro] To answer your first question, concerning our immediate future, we have come to Abidjan with our country at war. A positive outcome to our talks would have meant an end to the war. We failed to arrive at an accord. Given the dynamics of the situation, it is logical to expect that war will go on. We believe it may even intensify. Even in Abidjan, (?UNITA) has been making statements that it will engage in more decisive action in Portugal and other places we know of. If that is the case, obviously the government will not just fold its arms. It will have to act. First, it will have to act in legitimate

defense, as is to be expected. Second, to defend constitutional legality. Though the government has to defend itself in order to preserve its independence and Angolan territorial sovereignty and to defend the interests of the Angolan people and the state, it also gives priority to dialogue. Sooner or later, one will have to talk anyway, probably not like we have been doing so far, but in a different framework.

Obviously, a number of actions had to be suspended. The Angolan Government was not enthusiastic about being accused of preventing the positive unfolding of the Abidjan negotiations. There were many ways of blocking contacts and of preventing movements. Believe me that all those aspects were well looked into.

[Reporter] Does your government admit the possibility of asking the parliament in Luanda to discuss banning UNITA?

[Carneiro] If UNITA insists on waging war, I believe that that will be possible. We enjoy... [pauses] the government will be willing to return to Abidjan provided that it is to find a solution to the Angolan conflict. [end recording]

In a statement issued in the Ivorian capital, the observers to the peace process said UNITA is to be blamed for the failure of the peace talks. Nevertheless, UNITA has reiterated that it cannot and will never abandon the cities and towns that it claims to have conquered with the blood of its finest men. Jorge Valentim, head of the UNITA delegation to the Abidjan talks, told a news conference yesterday that his movement is willing to resume talks within two or three weeks.

The UN Security Council will once again discuss the Angolan situation on 28 May. The secretary general will address the session on the basis of a report from Margaret Anstee, his special representative in Angola.

Further Reportage on U.S. Recognition of Government

Deputies Comment

MB2105143693 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 20 May 93

[Text] [Announcer] The National Assembly, the supreme organ of the state power, reacted positively to the announcement of the recognition of the Angolan Government by the U.S. Government.

Deputy Andre Passy said this recognition demonstrates that the Angolan people have always been on the right path during all the years of their struggle.

[Begin recording] [Passy] We were particularly happy with the vote of confidence expressed by U.S. President Bill Clinton by clearly expressing his desire to see the consolidation of democracy and the democratic process in Angola. What is more, I believe this is the first time that a U.S. president appears in public to announce the

recognition of a state. Accordingly, I think this move was extremely important for the Angolan process. The U.S. president expressed himself in a brief and concise manner, having identified who was right and who was wrong. He identified the party that was to blame for the resumption of war. In any case, this recognition is also an incentive for us to continue on the path of dialogue to bring peace to our country.

[Costa Andrade, from the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] It was something that we expected. It has been expected for the past 18 years. It has been desired by the government and the Angolan people, despite the existence of trade relations for many years. What is important is that despite trade relations, there should be diplomatic, cooperative, and friendly relations to recover all the lost time. In view of its big economic and political potential, and so on, the United States should compensate the Angolan people for the damage it caused them with its support for the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] for over two decades.

[Eduardo Kuangana, president of the Social Renovated Party] People continue to die in Angola. Accordingly, we should not just be satisfied with the U.S. recognition, without examining the internal factor. The problem is still UNITA. We know that even with recognition, there could still be covert assistance to UNITA from some quarters in the United States. This for us is still a matter of concern. All the same, we can say that it is a step forward in Angola's history. It is also a victory for the Angolan people. What is important at this period, however, is to see tangible results.

[Laura de Encarnaco, from the Liberal Democratic Party] We are very happy with this recognition. The party in power is to be thanked for convincing the other side. We are immensely happy.

[Norberto de Castro, from UNITA] It is a pity that this decision by the Clinton Administration came late. All the same, there is still time to open a new page in the history of our country and ensure that things change. It is necessary that we do not become euphoric because only recognition by itself—although I do not minimize its importance—will not immediately resolve the many problems that we have.

[Mfulumpinga Victor, president of the Democratic Party for Progress-Angolan National Alliance] For me, it is not yet a victory for democracy.

[Joao Pedro Francisco, from the Angola National Liberation Front [FNL]] The recognition of the Angolan Government by the United States is truly a victory for democracy.

[Nzau Puna, from the Angolan Democratic Forum] The recognition is a moral encouragement not only for the Angolan people but particularly for the leadership, to enable it draw up a better strategy. It should now know that with this recognition, the doors are now open to the

world, because many countries which hesitated to adopt a stand on Angola will now do so following this decision by the U.S. Administration.

'No Concern' to FLEC

LD2105143093 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 21 May 93

[Text] Apart from the conflict between the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], Angola also faces the problem of separatism which is rife in the Cabinda enclave, an oil-rich zone, lying between southern Congo and northern Angola. The Cabinda Enclave Liberation Front [FLEC] demands the independence of this territory, which, according to Luanda, is an integral part of Angola. N'Zita Henrique Tiago, leader of the FLEC, started by giving us his reaction to Washington's recognition of the dos Santos regime:

[Begin Tiago recording] The President of the United States cited democracy as the reason for recognizing the Angolan Government. Well, the people of Cabinda also have the right to this democracy. The Russians helped the MPLA to set itself up on the one hand, while on the other the Americans, by exploiting the oil in Cabinda, gave the MPLA money to buy weapons.

The people of Cabinda have already suffered a great deal. It is all because of the oil of Cabinda. Jose Eduardo dos Santos sent more than three or four people here to ask us to negotiate. I accepted. I myself asked for negotiations, to put an end to the war, but I know that Eduardo dos Santos does not see things this way, especially now that he has been given his prize and told, here you are, you are recognized by the United States of America—now things are even worse.

This is why we say that this recognition is of no concern to Cabinda. Recognition had to be granted only after the resolution of all the problems caused by the MPLA on the territory of Cabinda and on Angolan territory. [end recording]

UNITA Communique Views Current Situation

MB2305141793 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 23 May 93

[Text] We would like to call your attention to the following communique from the Standing Committee of the Political Commission of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA].

1. The Standing Committee of UNITA's Political Commission held a special session with the General Staff of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA]. After a profound and careful analysis of the international situation, it has unanimously agreed to make the following decisions:

A. To take note of the recognition of the government of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola by the U.S. Government. This fact had been expected by the party and military organs for many weeks now, as the UNITA president stressed at his news conference in Huambo on 11 April 1993. UNITA has no further comments to make.

B. UNITA profoundly deplores the fact that the democratic expression and will of the people should be a huge farce in Africa today, even when irrefutable evidence of electoral fraud, as indicated by leading personalities from all democratic countries, indicate massive irregularities in the Angolan process. Let history speak for itself in establishing whether Angola's oil and diamonds also form part of the electorate.

C. The massacres committed against leaders, militants, and sympathizers opposed to the regime—like the ones carried out in Luanda, Sumbe, Benguela, and Lobito—cannot be regarded as democratic.

2. The Standing Committee of UNITA's Political Commission profoundly deplores the temporary failure of the talks held in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire, under mediation by the special representative of UN Secretary General Butrus-Ghali.

A. UNITA expects that the talks will resume as soon as possible because for a country martyred in view of economic interests, what matters is national reconciliation and coexistence.

B. Condemnations, threats, or sanctions will not bring peace to Angola, but will instead exacerbate the Angolan conflict.

3. Humanitarian assistance to the needy is the zenith of Western democracies, though in Angola it has become a weapon to exert pressure. Those who called for a truce in the Huambo clashes, in order to deliver humanitarian aid, today no longer see the desperate and starving Angolans dying in every corner of the country without any medical assistance. UNITA wishes to guarantee to every nongovernmental organizations that they may deliver that aid without any interference from UNITA or the Armed Forces.

4. UNITA had already recognized with great reservations the fraudulent elections held on 29 and 30 September 1992. Our party cannot do more than that.

A. Our dead—namely, the distinguished Vice President Engineer Jeremias Chitunda and Engineer Elias Salupeto Pena, who was the leader of the Joint Political and Military Commission—have never been returned to us in line with African traditions.

B. Our prisoners held in jails of the so-called democratic regime in Luanda are still being maltreated and being subjected to physical and psychological harassment. We are still waiting for world organizations like Amnesty International and the Red Cross to [words indistinct].

5. UNITA cannot and will never leave the cities, towns, districts, and communes which it has gained with the blood of its finest sons.

6. Peace is above diplomatic maneuvers and financial manipulations. We will be able to defend our peoples in northern, central, eastern, and southern Angola. We are aware that the price will be dear, but the freedom and dignity of the people do not [words indistinct] where is the truth about elections, political manipulations and shady businesses.

7. The Portuguese nationals, the religious organizations, cadres, experts, and the humble people in general should regard this statement as a guarantee that they are and will be free in the context of their communities provided that they do not undermine what UNITA has gained and wishes to uphold at any price. Likewise, it is not true that UNITA's diplomacy is now aimed at S. Bento [Portuguese parliament]. Time will not give way to helicopters, BMP's or [words indistinct]. No group of people in Angola could accept vanishing regardless of the weapons that are used against them.

8. The Standing Committee of the Political Commission supports and stands by all the positions adopted by the negotiating team led by Dr. Jorge Aliceceas Valentim.

9. The Standing Committee of UNITA's Political Commission is most grateful to the advise and attention shown by his excellency the president of the Republic of Cote d'Ivoire who was always available despite his countless responsibilities as head of state. We would like to state to his excellency, his foreign affairs minister, and the Ivorian people as a whole, that for now it is au revoir. It is in Abidjan that the Angolans will find the ways to peace through the knowledge of Africa's wise men.

Done in Huambo, capital of the central highlands on 22 May 1993.

The Standing Committee.

MPLA Urges Stronger Ties With U.S.

MB2105192993 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 21 May 93

[Text] The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] believes U.S. recognition of the elected Angolan Government follows many years of intensive diplomatic work led by President of the Republic Jose Eduardo dos Santos, who has wisely defended the national interest.

In a press release issued today, the MPLA says a new era has begun in relations between the two countries and their people. The MPLA believes that, in view of current conditions aimed at developing a spirit of international understanding and cooperation, there is no longer room for resentments or the war the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] insists on imposing on the Angolan people. The MPLA also

believes that U.S. recognition of the Angolan Government opens new prospects and says those prospects must not be lost yet again. To that end, the MPLA believes it is necessary to recover the time which has been lost by strengthening bilateral ties and developing mutually advantageous relations for the sake of lasting peace for Angola and southern Africa.

UNITA on Military Successes in Cuanza Sul

MB2205063493 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 22 May 93

[Text] Major food shortages are affecting Eduardo dos Santos' troops ensnared in the city of Menongue. Sources in the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] General Staff say serious famine is prompting soldiers of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] Third Operational Group to flee in large numbers. This is the only way out for the disgraced FAPLA forces in Menongue.

In Cuanza Sul Province, the FAPLA forces have been trying to recapture Ebo and Waku Kungo Districts, but they are paying for those attempts with their own lives. At least 80 FAPLA soldiers were killed and some 200 wounded over the last week. FAPLA personnel carriers were also burned in the wake of clashes with the FALA troops.

Katonga Kangola, Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel correspondent in the area, reports enemy troops continue to be under siege. Their wounded are slowly perishing. The heroic FALA forces have prevented land and air attempts to rescue those troops.

Government: UNITA, FLEC Attack in Cabinda

MB2205185693 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 22 May 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Just as the Angolan peace talks in Abidjan were drawing to their inconclusive close, FLEC [Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave], the secessionist movement in the enclave of Cabinda, appears to have renewed their armed attacks. A thin strip of Zaire lies between northern Angola and Cabinda, which is dominated by the foreign oil companies working there. FLEC itself is quite a small movement, but as Raquel Bethelehem reports in this telex from Luanda, it sometimes seems to work with the rebel UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement:

According to the government daily, JORNAL DE ANGOLA, the attack was a joint venture between UNITA and FLEC forces. The attack was near the town of Caio, some 15 km north of the Cabinda port. The attack seems to have been directed against the Cabinda Gulf Oil company which had five of its cars blown up. There are no reports of casualties, but an unknown

number of Portuguese workers were kidnapped after the attack on the cars which were taking workers to an oil center in nearby Malongo.

This is not the first joint attack between FLEC and UNITA and so far there has been no comment from either UNITA or FLEC about the attack. Yesterday's attack in Cabinda is the second involving UNITA troops since the U.S. Government announced earlier this week that it would be recognizing the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government.

When news that the peace talks that have been taking place in Abidjan had broken down reached the city of Luanda, there was a general feeling of dissatisfaction. The talks were seen by many as the last chance to avoid war. There is also evidence that the MPLA government is itself preparing for an escalation in the fighting. The government has announced that all males born between 1971 and 1973 will from June the 1st have to register for the armed forces.

Comoros

No Confidence Vote Fells Government

AB2105150293 Paris AFP in English 1137 GMT 21 May 93

[Text] Moroni, May 21 (AFP)—Comoro Islands President Said Mohamed Djohar faced a crisis of authority on Friday after the eighth government of his three-year rule fell to a vote of no confidence in parliament.

The censure motion attacked Prime Minister Halidi Abderemane Ibrahim for his inability to win widespread popular support in the tiny Indian Ocean archipelago. It was passed by 23 members of the 41-seat assembly, with only two votes against, while 16 deputies normally supportive of Halidi abstained.

The no confidence vote was proposed by assemblymen on the ruling side and won opposition backing. It criticised the government for failing to solve pressing social problems and complained about "persistent laxity" in managing affairs of state.

Halidi was named premier at the beginning of the year. He narrowly survived a first vote of no confidence early in February, then reshuffled the government a few weeks later.

The challenge for Djohar, who won election to the presidency in March 1990, is that he has lost a majority in parliament, making it difficult to find a new prime minister.

Malawi

Banda Addresses Ndirande Rally 22 May

MB2305171293 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1810 GMT 22 May 93

[Speech by President Kamuzu Banda at a mass rally in Ndirande Township, Blantyre, on 22 May—recorded]

[Text] Dawn! [crowd: "Dawn"] Dawn! [crowd: "(?Banda)"] Freedom! [crowd: "Freedom!"] Forward! [crowd: "Forward!"]

Mr. Chairman, members of the Central Executive Committee of the Malawi Congress Party, honorable ministers, League of Malawi Women, League of Malawi Youth, ladies and gentlemen:

I want to thank you very, very much for coming here in such large numbers like that. People [words indistinct]. [applause] I, with me Mama, am very, very, very happy to be here to see so many of you like this because Ndirande is a historic place. It is the home of a number of leaders in the early Nyasaland African Congress—Lubane, Makata, Chope, Sangala. Sangala did disappoint me by breaking away from the party and I understand his son has done the same now. But I accept that. That is politics. That is politics. [applause] But the majority of the people are still with their Kamuzu, aren't they? Otherwise you wouldn't come here. [applause] You are here in large numbers because you are behind your Kamuzu. [applause] Otherwise you wouldn't.

I take it for granted that most of you have already registered. But to begin with you must never forget the four cornerstones of the party—unity, loyalty, obedience, discipline. And in order for us to have money—hard work the fields. [applause] I am happy to see so many of you, I repeat. You will hear all kinds of talks just now against me personally, against Mama, against ministers such as honorable Deleza, Honorable Tembo and others. Pay no attention to this people. [applause] And I know you do not, but it continues even more.

Very soon, of course, in June there will be elections. [as heard] Make sure that you cast your votes. But while I am here now it is a pleasure to me to see so many of you at this place, Ndirande. It's historic because, we repeat that all the early leaders were born here—Lubane, Makata, Somanje, Sangala, but Sangala did disappoint me and I have been told his son has done the same—has joined the multiparty people. But to repeat, that is how politics is. But the majority of you are with your Kamuzu. [applause] I know you will show this to everybody on June the 14th—that you are with your Kamuzu. But just now I want to thank you for everything, keeping on the idea of unity, loyalty, obedience, and discipline and then for working hard in your fields. There is plenty of maize everywhere this year. There can be no question of starvation. Most people have plenty of maize. [applause] For this, your Kamuzu thanks you, but above

all keep the four cornerstones before you—unity, loyalty, obedience, discipline. [applause]

No one must talk nonsense to you about me, about the government and about the Malawi Congress Party. No nonsense about multiparty. No nonsense about it. Is that clear? [crowd: "Yes!"] No multiparty nonsense. Just Malawi Congress Party, Malawi Congress Party, Malawi Congress Party, Malawi Congress Party. [applause] Is that clear to everybody? [crowd: "Yes!"] I repeat: No multiparty nonsense. Only Malawi Congress Party, Malawi Congress Party, Malawi Congress Party. [applause]

I think that is all I have to say. Thank you very much. [applause]

Namibia

Black Farmers Call for Land Redistribution Law

MB2305111693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0920 GMT 23 May 93

[Text] Harare May 23 SAPA—The Namibian National Farmers Union (NNFU) is pushing government to adopt land acquisition measures similar to those adopted in Zimbabwe to correct imbalances in land ownership created by colonialism, according to NNFU Director Hudson N'embongi.

Mr. N'embongi is currently in Zimbabwe with a 16-member delegation of Namibian farmers studying the Zimbabwean experience.

ZIANA National News Agency reported that on Saturday he said his organisation would lobby the SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] government to act decisively on the "burning" land question, which he stressed was central to the armed struggle that led to Namibia's independence from South Africa in 1990.

"Our views based on the profiles from Zimbabwe is that land must be acquired and must be redistributed. We urge the government to do it now while the cake is still hot otherwise other international and internal factors might crop up and work against the process," Mr. N'embongi said.

About 96 percent of Namibians own four percent of productive agricultural land, which is mostly controlled by white farmers, some of who are absentee landlords.

Mr. N'embongi said the land currently occupied by most black Namibian farmers was degraded and exhausted beyond recovery and the majority of the farmers had no choice but to continue with subsistence agriculture.

The Namibian Government has set up committees to look into how land can be redistributed but, as with Zimbabwe, it is being hampered by the independence constitution which has an entrenched bill of rights sanctifying private property.

Zimbabwe waited for 10 years after independence to amend the constitution and come up with a law allowing for the re-distribution of land.

Swaziland

Countdown Toward Assembly Elections Viewed

MB2305141993 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND SUNDAY in English 23 May 93 p 1-2

[Unattributed report: "When will the elections be?"]

[Text] As the clock marking the countdown for the next government, the biggest question is: When will the elections be?

The elections, to fill the lower House of Assembly, were originally scheduled to be before the end of June, according to an announcement by the King in the Kraal at Ludzidzini in January.

But with expected delays in preparation work, the date has since been reviewed, by the addition of an extra week. The elections may now be held in the first week of July, the King told an SADC [Southern African Development Community] conference at Ezulwini two weeks ago.

But, the exact date of the elections may be announced on Tuesday when the King is expected to deliver a major speech to the Nation inside the traditional cattle byre at Ludzidzini.

The Nation was summoned in the traditional call, Uyezwa Na! [Are You Listening!], which is reserved to indicate important announcements from the Ingwenyama [the lion—referring to the King], by the Governor of Ludzidzini, Counsellor Mngayi Fakudze. Fakudze is the highest ranking commoner regarded as the country's prime minister under the traditional establishment.

The completion of the work of the Delimitation Committee and the establishment of the Tinkhundla [Traditional Community Councils] sets the stage for the next two moves by Mr Robert Tfwala, the commissioner for elections. These are:-

1. The voters' roll, which will list all people eligible to vote.
2. The appointment of new tindvuna [chiefs] tethinkhundla [for the traditional community councils] to be responsible for the elections.

After the 55 MPs are elected, the next stage will be the King's list in which the Monarch will appoint 10 MPs to represent special interests in the House of Assembly. That means the House will be enlarged to 65 members.

The House of Senate will be filled by representatives of chiefs, the royal family, special interests and members elected by the House of Assembly.

The Prime Minister is normally appointed by the King. Though it has become custom that a new Prime Minister is only appointed in the second year of the new Government, Prime Minister Mr. Obed Dlamini reportedly told a visiting UN official last week that he was unsure of his chances of returning with the new government.

Minister on Foreign Companies, Joint Ventures

MB2205122393 Mbabane WEEKEND OBSERVER in English 22 May 93 pp 1,3

[By Bhekie Matsebula]

[Text] Commerce and Industry Minister, Mr. Barnabas Mhlongo has said government will ensure that foreign companies that opened businesses in the country did so in a joint venture with local businessmen.

Mr. Mhlongo said this will help the country retain the foreign exchange which most of the foreigners took away with them when they closed down their businesses.

He said this yesterday at a press conference held in his office in Mbabane.

Mr. Mhlongo who just returned from the far East where he was leading a delegation which went to seek investors to open businesses in the country, said many companies which have been visited by the delegation promised to make follow-up missions for on-the-spot investigations about prospects of opening up businesses here.

He said the delegation visited several manufacturing factories in Malaysia including an edible oil processing factory which promised to open up a similar factory in the country very soon.

Mr. Mhlongo said the delegation had an opportunity to also visit a herbal manufacturing factory which, he said, could be of help to traditional healers in Swaziland.

He said he told them about a research which has been carried out by Professor Lydia Makhubu of the University of Swaziland and the president of the Traditional Healers Association, Dr. Nhlavana Maseko.

He said the findings of the research could be of help in the establishment of the herbal processing factory in the country.

Mr. Mhlongo said it was important for Swaziland to conduct regular visits to the Far East to try to lure potential investors there because of the prevailing unemployment in the country.

Zimbabwe

Defense Minister: Army To Be Reduced by 10,000

MB2305113693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0927
GMT 23 May 93

[Text] Harare May 23 SAPA—The Zimbabwe National Army (ZNA) is to be reduced by 10,000 men, Defence Minister Moven Mahachi told the ZANU [Zimbabwe African National Union] (PF) [Patriotic Front]-owned PEOPLE'S VOICE weekly newspaper.

ZIANA National News Agency reported Mr Mahachi was quoted as saying the retrenchment would be effected over five years and would entail merging the army and the Air Force of Zimbabwe (AFZ).

The AFZ would, however, not be affected by the retrenchment as it needed more men, Mr. Mahachi said.

"We have decided to reduce the size of the army because modern warfare has proved that the question of a good army is not on numbers but efficiency. We want an army

which is mobile, efficient, an army which our economy is capable of supporting," Mr. Mahachi said.

Mr. Mahachi did not disclose the strength of the ZNA but it is believed to be no more than 50,000. The army has not recruited new members for the past four years.

A bill amending the constitution to allow for the re-organisation of the Zimbabwe defence forces has been passed by Parliament.

Mr. Mahachi said the retrenchment of the soldiers would be guided by new structures soon to come into place. But the question of discipline, efficiency and loyalty to the nation would also be taken into consideration, he added.

The retrenched soldiers would benefit from the Social Dimension Fund, the government package meant for workers made redundant under the economic reform programme.

Mr. Mahachi said the the retrenched soldiers would be enlisted in a reserve army that would occasionally be called upon for specific duties and get payment.

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